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## BASIC GUIDELINES OF JANUARY BCP PLENUM PUBLISHED

AU250601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 86 pp 1-7

[Text of document submitted in written form for consideration and adoption by the Jan 86 BCP Central Committee Plenum and prepared by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman: "Basic Guidelines and Tasks for Fulfillment of the Decisions of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum" -- First two paragraphs are newspaper's introduction -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Today we publish the documents discussed and approved by the BPC Central Committee plenum held on 24 and 25 January 1986: "Basic Guidelines and Tasks for Fulfillment of the Decisions of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum," worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and Todor Zhivkov's "Introductory Speech to the BCP Central Committee Politburo" on 7 January 1986, his "Introductory Speech" on 24 January, and "Concluding Speech" on 25 January 1986 at the January plenum.

The plenum gave a high assessment of these documents and unanimously approved them as a developed, scientifically based program for action by the party, state, economic, and social organs and organizations; for broad and consistent application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, for the further development of our comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and for the accelerated construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

Comrades,

As is well known, by the decision of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee of 1 March 1985, working groups were formed which drew up draft documents for the practical implementation of the new views and approaches in scientific-technical policy, approved by the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. The decision makes provision for a commission, led by me, to draw up the general package of documents as an overall view and to submit it to the Politburo.

Substantial work was carried out in the working groups. The best specialists were called in from the relevant fields.

In working out the present document, which I submit for examination, I have been guided by the following three basic considerations:

1. The document is to contain the basic practical guidelines and tasks which are to ensure not only the maximum utilization of the results of the scientific-technical revolution, but also our most active participation in the implementation of this revolution.

2. In giving concrete expression to these guidelines and tasks, one is to take into consideration the latest achievements and future prospects in the development of the technologies, inasmuch as the present stage the scientific and technical revolution is, in its deepest essence, first and foremost a technological one.

3. In the spirit of the plenum's postulates, the basic principles and concrete proposals are to be outlined for further improving the economic relations between all social spheres and structures and for turning the socialist organizations into self-governing organizations.

This document also includes proposals for certain fundamental changes in our political superstructure.

It is evident that after the discussion and approval of the document it will be necessary for the party, state, and economic organs to adopt appropriate normative acts and decisions.

I. CONCERNING FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING, FOR TURNING THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS INTO SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

The group of problems in this field which now require practical measures is exceptionally wide and varied. I will dwell only on those which in my view are of key importance.

-- The party is devoting great attention to the further improvement of administration and planning and to the application of the economic approach and its mechanism. Our development, and the aspirations and experience of the fraternal countries, prove that we are moving in the right direction.

-- At the same time, the action of the objective natural laws and of the natural laws of the scientific and technical revolution itself demand further concrete changes in this field.

We will continue in the future to implement these changes through consistent application and development of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism.

Now the basis and the superstructure, the central and lower organs cannot exist and cannot interact in the old way. It is necessary to achieve a NEW QUALITY in their interrelations, for new economic links to be created which meet the higher degree of maturity and greater rights and responsibilities of the labor collectives.

Here we are referring to:

-- THE RELIEVING OF THE CENTRALIZED ORGANS from petty and minor problems, from guardianship over the lower units, and their concentration on the most important and determining issues;

-- A QUALITATIVE ELEVATION of the scientific level of the centralized leadership

-- THE DEEPENING of the centralized leadership's long-term prospects; and -- Development of its STRATEGIC CHARACTERISTICS.

This also means that THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE MUST BE EXPANDED AND SELF-GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT of the economic, social, and scientific units in a manner which does not disrupt the integrity of social property or the priority of the public interest.

To solve this task, concrete practical measures now acquire capital importance, measures aimed at:

-- Basic changes in THE PLANNING SYSTEM AND IN THE FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION, which are to guarantee at all levels a radical change in the attitude toward scientific-technical progress;

-- Implementation of profound changes in THE ORGANIZATION AND METHOD OF ACTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC UNITS with a view to turning them into self-governing organizations; and

-- Appropriate changes in the POLITICAL SUPERSTRUCTURE.

CONCERNING PLANNING

The key issue, the issue of all issues both now and in the future, as was also confirmed at the Central Committee February plenum, will be FOR US TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE PLANNING PRINCIPLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY AND IN THE WHOLE OF OUR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. A new approach is necessary.

The state plan must be worked out as A COMPLEX DOCUMENT FOR THE COUNTRY'S SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, which is primarily to include the complete state commissions and the economic conditions for achieving these goals, as well as the rates and proportions of development:

-- It is evident that the plan will continue in the future to be OBLIGATORY IN CHARACTER. But its execution will be accomplished not through the present administrative instructions and methods, but through creating economic conditions and achieving unity in the interests of the state as the owner of socialist property, of the socialist organizations as self-governing organizations, and of the labor collective as the manager of socialist property.

-- This requires that an increased role be played by long-term planning, that preference be given to the 5-year state commissions, and that relatively firm 5-year norms and conditions are ensured.

THE BASIC TOOLS AND LEVERS WITH WHICH THE STATE WILL PRESENT ITS DEMANDS TO THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS and with which it will define the parameters of the precise freedom and action, should be approximately in accordance with the following norms and criteria:

-- Prices, tax rates, duties, dues, subsidies, and rates of interest for credit obtained.

-- Norms for the degree of satisfaction of the population's requirements for goods and services, according to the ranges of goods approved by the government.

-- State orders for manufacture of goods for export and for the home market, in which the state has taken an interest.

-- Norms for periods for redeeming capital investments.

-- Norms for depreciation deductions which are to ensure the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

-- Norms for the relationship between growth of labor productivity and the average working wage.

-- Norms for formation of funds in the self-governing organizations;

-- Norms for deductions in foreign currency for the state's needs.

-- Exchange factors for the dollar and ruble.

These norms and criteria are of fundamental importance for the whole planning system, since through their application a radical turn is to be effected -- A CHANGE FROM DISCRETE PLANNING THROUGH INDICES TO NORMATIVE PLANNING. This substantially changes the criteria for assessing the activities of the economic enterprises and the economic leaders, as well as the criteria for the setting of incomes and remunerations.

THE FIRST QUESTION WHICH I WANT TO POINT OUT WITH REGARD TO PLANNING CONCERNS GIVING CONCRETE EXPRESSION TO THE POSTULATE CONCERNING THE AIMS OF OUR DEVELOPMENT IN THE SPIRIT OF THE PLENUM'S DECISIONS.

The chief new element at the present stage is this: THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS BECOMING THE BASIS FOR DETERMINING PRICES:

-- FIRST, because the very determining of prices must be carried out in accordance with the natural laws of the scientific-technical revolution itself and its achievements;

-- SECOND, because the scientific-technical revolution is a decisive factor for the attainment of these goals.

It is clear that THE DEFINING OF A HIGHER GOAL AND THE NATIONAL GOALS IS THE RIGHT AND OBLIGATION OF THE SUPREME PARTY AND STATE ORGANS. One is speaking here of the strategy of our development, for the uniform nationwide interest which these rights and obligations reflect.

-- THE SUPREME GOAL of our social development is to "ensure the FULL well-being and the free, COMPREHENSIVE, development of ALL members of society." (Lenin, COLLECTED WORKS, Vol 6, page 222). This supreme goal will be achieved in different stages. It is specific by our party congresses according to the level of development that has been reached, according to the needs and possibilities of society.

-- At every stage, the national goals which are specified for each planning period must be worked out.

Without treating this question exhaustively, I would like to stress that we are talking about a GENUINE ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF LONG-TERM PLANNING. AND EVEN MORE -- ABOUT THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN INTO A BASIC PLAN FOR THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT.

I would like to draw your attention to the necessity for THE NATIONAL GOALS TO BE SPECIFIED, SO AS TO ENSURE THE ACCELERATED CONSTRUCTION OF MATURE SOCIALISM AS A CONCRETE, HISTORICAL TASK.

This means specifying them from the following points of view:

-- From the point of view of the trend of our development: the implementation of a drastic change in the total intensification, in increasing labor productivity, in improving the efficiency and quality of production;

-- From the point of view of our participation in the international division of labor: we must consolidate the specialization level that we have already achieved, and attain new technological and market position;

-- From the point of view of the people's living standards: We must strive for a better and more comprehensive satisfaction of the growing material and social, as well as cultural needs of the population, we must expand the creative efforts of our nation.

It is obvious that the following TWO LEVELS play a particular role in specifying of our national goals:

-- IN THE FIRST PLACE the level of the state and its organs;

-- IN THE SECOND PLACE, the level of the self-governing organizations.

ON THE FIRST LEVEL the competent state organs are implementing a DIALOGUE AND JOINT ACTIONS between themselves and the self-governing organizations, and are adopting DECISIONS on the specifying of goals.

ON THE SECOND LEVEL the same principle-minded postulates -- the principles of dialogue -- are observed in specifying the goals of the self-governing organization, as well as in its links, down to the brigades.

-- "Dialogue at the input stage" -- "evaluation of results at the output stage" of the self-governing organization, and no further interference of the state organ whatsoever.

-- The self-governing organization is assigned a goal in the form of a specific product, service, or level of satisfying specific needs (such as a scientific product, material, technology, or commodity).

-- This goal is implemented by utilizing resources.

-- The implementation of the goal means that the socialist organization must achieve the task of producing the goods assigned to it.

The very formulation of the goal contains the requirements, conditions, and so forth for achieving the goal.

So far our self-deception (I mean the former approach of interference of state organs in the work of socialist organizations) has been determined "from above," based on indexes and norms, as well as on requirements and plans within the organizations and in their links. Today, this mechanism for specifying goals is drastically changing things.

This mechanism greatly increases the responsibility of all the organs that are formulating and defending the goals of the plan.

THE SECOND QUESTION CONCERNS BALANCES.

The compilation of a system of balances for all levels is the crucial question that determines and specifies the goals and qualitative changes in the planning system.

We must admit that hitherto balances have been built upon an incorrect basis, solely on the basis of QUANTITATIVE INDEXES.

Why?

Because quality was underestimated, and the quality indexes in determining mutual relations and the correlation between production and consumption along all lines were also underestimated.

-- THE QUANTITY PROBLEM IS RESOLVED ON THE BASIS OF THE QUALITY PROBLEM.

On the basis of the decisions adopted by the February plenum, a DECISIVE AND DRASTIC CHANGE must be accomplished. The main and decisive factor now is to work out the balances on the BASIS OF THE QUALITY INDEXES.

This applies to balances:

-- of raw materials;

-- of other materials;

-- of machines;

-- of technologies;

-- of consumer goods;

-- of labor resources;

-- of using plants;

-- and to value balances.

QUALITY AT ALL LEVELS OF PRODUCTION, STARTING FROM PROSPECTING FOR RAW MATERIALS AND ENDING WITH FINAL PRODUCTION, MUST BE LAID DOWN AT THE BASIS OF COMPILING BALANCES.

Why do we pose this question?

Because, we have created a solid production basis in the case of raw materials, other materials, fuel, and energy. If we add to them the imports from other countries, mainly from the Soviet Union, we are reaching the level, or almost the level, of the most developed states. However, as regards the PROCESSING AND USE of these raw materials, and as regards obtaining the final product, we are LAGGING far behind other countries.

-- The lagging behind is a result of a low technical level in the prospecting for and processing of materials and goods at all levels; it is the result of poor quality in everything we produce, including the final product.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY AS A BASIS OF BALANCES WILL RESULT IN DRASTIC CHANGES AT ALL PRODUCTION LEVELS -- FROM PROSPECTING TO THE FINAL PRODUCT.

Let us, for example, take the case of FERROUS METALLURGY. If we obtain new quality in ferrous and non-ferrous metals and in their range of goods, as is necessary for our economic development, this will exert a revolutionizing effect upon the development of the subsequent levels -- namely upon machine building, construction, and others, along all lines, and on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution. The same applies not only to production, but also to the processing and consumption of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

-- If we implement this we will be able to guarantee THE HIGHEST RATES of economic development and more fully satisfy the needs of the population and of the production sphere.

-- We will guarantee the LARGE-SCALE PARTICIPATION of our country in socialist integration as regards those raw material and raw material-energy resources which are available to us.

As a result of all this, the postulate of the February plenum demands that we DRASTICALLY CHANGE the method of compiling balances.

-- This means that the plan should not be based on quantity, but on quality.

-- The plan's linkage should be based on the drastic improvement of the quality indexes.

At a session of the Council of Ministers on 14 November 1985 I raised the question of THE BALANCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL LINKS. I would like to stress in this connection that this IS A FUNDAMENTALLY NEW POSTULATE. It must assume its real proportions.

What do I mean by this?

-- I mean the fact that contemporary scientific-technical revolution is transforming the problem of the technological relations into a problem of central importance;

-- The share of our own technological developments, as well as of joint developments within the framework of the Comprehensive CEMA Program for the Scientific-Technical Progress of the Member-Countries During the Period up to 2000 will increasingly grow.

-- Contemporary technology transfer is assuming particular importance. The balance of technological relations must encompass and assess the relations between:

TECHNOLOGIES ALONG THE VERTICAL LINE, -- from the original raw material to the final product, as well as the changes stemming from the TECHNOLOGIES ALONG THE HORIZONTAL LINE in the interconnected branches and production spheres.

Thus, in innovating the production stocks of raw materials and other materials in production, even in the individual branches with "per piece" production we will be able to ensure the unity of the process by developing all necessary technological chains in the national economic sector.

AS A RESULT OF ALL THIS, THE CHANGES IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD MUST BE REFLECTED EVERYWHERE, IN ALL BALANCES.

-- Without balancing the technological links we will not be able to take into account the chief trends of scientific-technical revolution in other balance developments.

-- Without balancing the technological links we will not be able to take into consideration the main directions of the scientific-technical revolution in elaborating the other balances.

-- Without envisaging resources, investments, cadres, and so forth, and supplying them to the new technological links at the rear, at the end units, and between these, we can only talk about a new quality of all balances.

-- Without balancing the technological links we will continue to make the value balances in the old manner, as a composite balance on the national level.

TO PUT IT FIGURATIVELY, THE ELABORATION OF THE BALANCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL LINKS WILL BE THE "CIRCULATORY" SYSTEM OF THE OTHER BALANCES. The parameters and requirements of the balance of technological links must become the basis for the other balances. As you can see, the balance of technological links "closes the circle" of balances on the national level, and on the level of the self-governing organizations and the settlement systems.

I would like to dwell briefly on the problem of VALUE BALANCES.

In working out the value balances today the necessary measures are not adopted to reduce the fund consuming factor, the labor consuming and material consuming factor, and to increase the scientific factor on which the goods and production as a whole should be based.

In the long run all this is reflected in the slow rates of increase of the national income.

In the first place the reduction of the material consuming, manpower consuming, and fund consuming character of production and an increase in the scientific factor must

be implemented at ALL LEVELS. We must begin with the individual production enterprises, go through the combines and trusts, and end with the national economy as a whole.

Unless we promote such policy at all levels of the national economy we are lost. We will talk about the high rates of growth of the national income, we will lay down these rates in our plans, but we will never achieve them in reality.

THE KEY IS THE PRIME COST. The chief condition for us to REDUCE the prime cost is to introduce into practice the highest scientific-technical achievements, and hence to cut the production expenditures, the raw materials, other materials, fuels, power, and depreciations, and, as an end result, TO RAISE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY.

Now the task is HIGH QUALITY AND LOW PRIME COST. Raising the economy's efficiency, our competitive participation in the international division of labor, and satisfying the population's growing requirements all depend on this task.

-- The prime cost balance should not, as hitherto, service the other balances.

-- From the prime cost balance there should stem a complex of economic measuring gauges and levers for selecting the most efficient varient of planning decisions in the fields of the technologies, structure of production, and international specialization. These measuring gauges and levers should ensure a spurring of technologies in every unit and implementation, both of the decisions laid down with the plan and of the balance developments as all levels.

I wish to point out that THE ASSESSMENT AND CHOICE OF THE ALTERNATIVE are of exceptional importance in both the selection and execution of the goals. This question has been set aside at the moment, it falls outside the sphere and possibilities of the proposed decisions. Only on this basis can we achieve a complex linking up, UNIFORMITY, AND HIGH QUALITY IN THE WORKING OUT OF THE NATIONAL BALANCES AND IN THEIR FINAL SHAPING.

-- The selection of the best alternative presupposes that in every branch and activity, according to their specific role in the production process, optimum variants of balances should be worked out with the aid of computer equipment -- variants which ensure transfer of technologies and exploitation of innovations, equipment, new materials, etc, from acquisition to final consumption.

To give a summary of the above remarks about balances, I want to stress the need for JOINT, HIGHLY ORGANIZED, AND SCIENTIFICALLY BASED ACTIVITY in forming the goals, strategies, and balance developments both at a national level and also for the branches, between the branches, and across the territories. Without this there can be no plan, no soundly based strategy, and no fulfillment of the goals set.

GOALS, STRATEGY, AND BALANCES WORKED OUT THROUGH DIALOGUE -- THESE ARE THE LINKS IN A CHAIN, THE BASIC ELEMENTS FOR ALTERING THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION.

The system of balances in the plan at national level should be used to guarantee the necessary proportions and the conduct of an adequate structural policy for the country from the positions of the scientific-technical revolution, the mapped out social goals, and our participation in the international division of labor.

In this context the work on the balances should not end with the drawing up of the plan. In the course of the fulfillment of the plan, in accordance with the changes arising in the conditions and possibilities, the balances should be optimized, and the necessary dialogue conducted at all levels.

THIRD; I WILL DWELL IN GREATER DETAIL ON CERTAIN PROBLEMS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PLANNING AND THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE STATE ORGANS AND THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATION IN THE PROCESS OF THE PLANNING AND THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PLAN.

I have already touched on the question of the need for dialogue when defining the goals of our development. A BROAD DIALOGUE IS ALSO REQUIRED IN THE REMAINING PHASES, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL -- THE STATE ORGANS, THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS, THE LABOR COLLECTIVES, AND OF ALL THOSE WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH THE DRAWING UP AND FULFILLMENT OF THE PLAN. Thus, no one can depart from "the rules of the game" -- neither the central planning organ, nor the Ministry of Finance and the other central government departments, nor the trusts, nor the combines, and so forth. Responsibility for the plan must be borne by all, along the entire chain.

-- The dialogue is a process of coming together and achieving identity of the economic interests of the contracting parties during the obligatory agreeing of these interests with those of the state-owner and of society.

-- The dialogue is to be conducted not only when the plan is being drawn up. It is also A FORM OF INTERACTION between the state and the self-governing organizations in the course of the plan's fulfillment.

The wide assignment of STATE ORDERS to the self-governing organizations should occupy an important position in the new planning technology. But the state order must be expressed in concrete terms and provide the necessary resources (materials, capital investments, manpower, etc.). This requires a dialogue between the state and the self-governing organizations AS TWO PARTIES WITH EQUAL RIGHTS.

I wish to draw attention to THREE FEATURES IN THESE INTERRELATIONSHIPS:

-- For the self-governing organizations, the material balances are supplied AS PRELIMINARY INFORMATION AND AS A RESOURCE.

-- ON THIS BASIS A DIALOGUE IS TO TAKE PLACE, in order to connect up the technological links in both the vertical and horizontal directions.

-- Following this, the economic mechanism and the counterplans come into action.

If, speaking conditionally, the initial stage in the process of drawing up the plan ends with the construction of the balances at national level and the assignment of the state orders, the second stage should include the formation of THE ECONOMIC CONTRACTS between the self-governing organizations and the relevant state organs. AND THAT WHICH CRYSTALLIZES OUT ON THE BASIS OF THE DIALOGUE AND THE CONTRACTS FORMS THE COUNTERPLAN. It includes development of the technologies, their introduction into practice, renewal of the product range, and so on. Such an approach enables one to combine the interests of the state and society with those of the working collectives, and promotes development of the collectives' initiative.

UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS THE PLAN, THE CONTRACTS, AND THEIR FULFILLMENT SHOULD BE THE RESULT OF DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT PARTIES:

-- Dialogue between the state organs and the self-governing organizations;

-- Dialogue between and within the self-governing organizations during the drawing up of the counterplans; and

-- Dialogue for the fulfillment of the counterplans.

WITHOUT A CONTRACT SYSTEM THERE IS NO COMPLETE PLANNING PROCESS AND THERE CANNOT BE ONE, THERE IS NO COUNTERPLAN AND THERE CANNOT BE ONE.

In this connection it is necessary:

-- To completely eliminate formalism in the reaching of agreements and contracts;

-- To develop new types, varieties, and forms of economic contracts which ensure the accelerated development and introduction into practice of the achievements of science and technology, and of actual technologies; accelerated transfer of technologies; efficient building up and functioning of program collectives, etc.

-- For the leaders of the self-governing organizations to be personally responsible for the contents, and to conclude the contracts.

-- Whoever fails to fulfill the contract after it has been signed, must pay for the losses in full. There is no other way out. This is a failure both for the leaders and for the entire collective. As regards the leaders, they -- from the first to the last -- must bear personal, including legal, responsibility.

-- For the necessary norms and organizational, political, and other guarantees to be provided, with a view not to permit the mutual forgiving of breaches.

In this way, through economic contracts, the working out of the goals, their expression in concrete form, the linking up of the balances, and the assignment of state orders become FLESH AND BLOOD in real economic and technical measurements and relations.

With such an approach is there any chance, any risk that certain calculations of individual state organs turn out to be wrong, or at the least inaccurate? Without doubt, such a danger does exist. There is nothing to be afraid of if, in the course of the dialogue with the self-governing organizations, corrections are made in the individual views of the branches and functional organs, and even of the central planning organ, in relation to the national goals, strategy, and balances. WHATEVER IS MORE ADVANTAGEOUS, EFFECTIVE, AND PROMISING FOR SOCIETY MUST BE ADOPTED, AND SHOULD BE APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WITH THE LAW CONCERNING THE PLAN AND THE BUDGET.

The application of such an approach -- THIS IS THE ALPHA AND OMEGA OF COMBINING THE INTERESTS OF THE COLLECTIVES WITH THOSE OF SOCIETY, this, as Lenin puts it, is "the marvelous means" for multiplying the capacities of our state apparatus tenfold, the means which no capitalist state has had at its disposal or can have at its disposal. As the workers are drawn into state planning and into the framework of dialogue with the state and its organs -- this also enables PRESSURE FROM BELOW to be ensured for more efficient management and the development of socialist property.

This approach should permeate the methodology and technology of planning, the normative documents, the style of leadership and administration in the self-governing organizations, and in their interrelations. THIS APPROACH SHOULD BE MEANINGFULLY ENSURED FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE ROLE, RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALL PARTICIPANTS IN STATE AND COUNTERPLANNING, AT ALL LEVELS.

-- Through the economic conditions and normatives which are prescribed for the self-governing organization, AN INCENTIVE AND PRESSURE FROM ABOVE must be applied on the socialist commodity producers for the development of scientific-technical progress.

-- The main thing is that the economic interrelations in the field of investment policy must in this manner acquire a new guideline: THE CONTINUOUS renewal of technologies.

ALL THIS REQUIRES THAT A CLEAR POLICY BE CONDUCTED IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENTS.

-- The major part of capital investments is to be utilized for renewing technologies and equipment, while the remainder is to be used for reconstruction, expansion, and new construction -- this is our formulation on this question.

In this connection there is the question of THE COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENTS. No chance whatsoever -- either normative or any other -- must be created for the state organs and the economic organizations to sit "in the warm" behind the notice board "national project." Entering the list of names for these projects and the acquisition of investor's rights must come under competitive principles, and only on the basis of the most progressive technologies. Here I am talking of large-scale structural changes, of a reorientation of the entire economy, and of turning the economy to a new wavelength: that of the scientific-technical revolution.

-- Through expert examination by the state, the active engagement of the expert and forecasting capabilities of the scientific front, competitions for scientific products, etc, a broad dialogue and discussion must develop in the defining, assignment, and execution of the national objectives between the state organs and between economic, scientific, and engineering units.

-- Thus, every competent and interested representative of the state and the self-governing organizations will be able to put in his word and take up on a competitive basis the relevant rights and responsibilities, in order to enter, as some people express it now, the "select circle" at national level.

-- This will cut out the opportunities for subjectivism in the assessments and decisions regarding the national objectives, for a bureaucratic approach, and unfounded claims of falsely understood "local patriotism." It is also necessary for strict procedures to be introduced to obtain SUBSIDIES.

-- It is necessary for a firm policy to be adopted making subsidies for end products the exception, and not the rule, and only for specific commodity groups, in order to satisfy the vital requirements of the population, and subsidies connected with our foreign trade policy and with differential rent [renta], where high expenditures are incurred due to natural conditions or in the mastering of new equipment or technologies.

-- Production would be subsidized and stimulated where a technological breakthrough is emerging, or where the breakthrough is being expanded over the entire front, in the branch, in the country, and in the international division of labor.

CONCERNING THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS

THE QUESTION OF THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS IS A KEY QUESTION IN THE DECISIONS OF THE FEBRUARY PLENUM AND A CRUCIAL PREREQUISITE FOR THEIR FULFILLMENT.

In this connection it is first and foremost necessary to introduce clarity in the approach and criteria for constructing the mechanism of functioning of the self government of these organizations -- from the viewpoint of interaction between them and between their units, as well as with the superior organs and organizations.

The principles of self-government relate to separate socialist organizations, possessing economic, production-economic and juridical independence, and producing material or spiritual goods.

These include:

-- enterprises;

-- combines;

-- which may form economic trusts, to which in certain cases state functions may also be assigned.

The self-governing organizations may FORM ASSOCIATIONS with other organizations in order to carry out a specific concrete activity.

In general, the question of the self-governing organizations in the various fields of economic, scientific, cultural, and other activities should be decided in accordance with the criteria for the formation and functioning of these organizations and according to the actual situation.

The self-governing organizations are led by collective organs elected by the labor collective. The chairman of the economic council will also be the director of the enterprise. He will represent the state in the labor collective and at the same time will be subject, as a member of the collective, to election as prescribed in the draft law for the new Labor Code.

WHAT ARE THE CHIEF ELEMENTS IN THE POSTULATE CONCERNING THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS?

FIRST. I have already mentioned the question of concretely defining the goals between the state organs and the self-governing organizations. After concretely defining the goal, the specifications which the product of this organization must meet are prescribed by means of the state orders.

-- We only watch the results of the "outcome" and nothing more, with no interference from outside.

-- The self-governing organization takes part, in its full capacity and on the basis of equal responsibility, in the dialogue with the state organs on the concrete defining of the goals and the precise specification of the conditions and resources.

SECOND. The self-governing organizations function on the basis of wide economic independence within the framework of the regulations laid down by the state, and on the basis of full economic cost accounting.

THIRD. The economic conditions and levers for exerting influence, which determine the reaction and behavior of the self-governing organizations, are formed on the basis of the balances and the value mechanisms.

Here one is referring to large-scope, uniform, and relatively permanent norms which are effective within the framework of the 5-year plan.

Here one is speaking of A QUALITATIVELY NEW NORMATIVE BASIS, about criteria for profitability and competitiveness of a kind which characterize the expenditures of actual and materialized labor.

FOURTH. The self-governing organizations function on the basis of the contract principle and the piecework principle in their interrelations with other self-governing organizations or official departments.

FIFTH. The rights and responsibilities of the self-governing organizations should be expanded both in their internal economic relations and in the foreign economic aspect.

-- A direct link should be provided between the self-governing organizations and THE MARKET, and the results of marketing of the production delivered to the direct producer.

-- The principle of FOREIGN-CURRENCY SELF-FINANCING requires that the self-governing organizations decide themselves how to organize their foreign-trade activities -- independently or via the agency of a foreign trade organization.

-- THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES should be the task and the right of the self-governing organizations.

THE CHIEF THING IS TO ENSURE A DIRECT DIALOGUE BETWEEN EVERY PRODUCER AND THE FIRM OR SOURCE OF THE RELEVANT TECHNOLOGY. Of course, this in no way signifies underestimating the role of the state. The state not only retains its monopoly role in foreign trade, but at the same time is extending it.

Under the new conditions THE STATE GUARANTEES ITS MONOPOLY IN FOREIGN TRADE through the following:

-- It defines the aims of our foreign trade policy and the directions for further improving the structure of our foreign-economic links; and

-- it provides incentives for exports, supplies information, assists the self-governing organizations in their international trade activities, and exerts control over this activity.

SIXTH. The granting of the right to every self-governing organization to form voluntary associations with other participants in economic activity.

SEVENTH. The granting of the right to the self-governing organizations to leave a particular economic system and join another.

The arbiter for regulating this process will be the state, by means of its competent organs and institutions.

EIGHT. It is essential to introduce new content and new quality into the joint or independent activities of the self-governing organizations in the process of the drawing up and fulfillment of THE PLAN.

Without being a slave to a form or model, here adequate forms must be sought in order to fully utilize the "grey matter" through uniting the efforts of the labor collectives in working out and implementing mutually agreed and mutually enriched balanced programs and decisions for fulfilling the aims that have been set. Thus a fruitful dialogue will be ensured at the level of the self-governing organizations, and a number of "uproars" and distortions in the implementation of the economic-production links will be eliminated.

-- I will reiterate, every proposal for organizational reconstructions, especially in the economic sphere, should be approached with care, after in-depth analysis, and with scientifically-based arguments.

As is well-known, the self-governing economic units are OPEN SYSTEMS. This premise should also be followed consistently in relation to the brigade.

Why?

-- Because integration at the next, higher level often also presupposes integration at the level of the primary labor collectives.

-- Because new primary collectives are being formed for the fulfillment of joint tasks, such as joint brigades for scientific-technical progress.

-- Because out of these new primary labor collectives, depending on the nature of the tasks, a new basic collective may naturally be formed (or a new enterprise set up,) and so on.

THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF THE NORMATIVE BASE, THE SHAPING OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FOR FULFILLING THE GOALS, AND THROUGH THE BALANCES THE STATE ORGANS MUST ENSURE FEASIBILITY AND MANEUVERABILITY IN THE UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES AND IN THE CONDUCT OF THE SELFGOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

In this respect I would like to dwell particularly on THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND LEVERS FOR THE SELF GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS' ACTIVITY. Their correct formation and efficient functioning is to a very great extent dependent on this.

THE CHIEF THING HERE is for us to arouse an incessant hunger for scientific-technical progress, for us to expand "the appetite" of the economic organizations for everything vanguard and progressive, and to create new economic links between man and the leading scientific-technical achievements.

This question has two aspects;

FIRST, Conditions are to be ensured by the economic levers and tools under which no one will be able to deviate from the struggle for scientific-technical progress, while the incomes of the enterprises will directly depend on the introduction of new and progressive products and technologies.

SECOND, economic conditions are to be ensured for stimulating scientific-technical progress both on the part of the state and its organs, and of the self-governing organizations and their units. These incentives are to apply both to the primary labor collectives and -- which is particularly important -- to the individual.

REGARDING ECONOMIC COST ACCOUNTING AND SELF-FINANCING IN THE SELF GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS, THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE STRESSED.

It is high time to realize that economic cost accounting and self-financing are not and cannot be petrified forms to which the objective processes of the national economy pay obeisance.

ECONOMIC COST ACCOUNTING MUST DIRECTLY AND IMMEDIATELY REFLECT THE ACTUAL RESULTS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE SELF GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS AT ALL LEVELS, AND NOT DRAW AN AVERAGE BETWEEN THE ONES THAT WORK WELL AND THE MEDIOCRE ONES.

-- As a rule, the self-governing organization in material production should operate on a self-financing principle, with profit for society and for its own expanded reproduction.

-- This means that the national economy may also contain units which take a loss and which also function as self-governing organizations. A unity which operates in complex economic conditions or which is in the process of mastering innovations, must receive ADDITIONAL STIMULI AND INCENTIVES, so as not to be directly exposed to the impact of the taxes and other economic levers which apply sanctions.

-- Conversely, where the losses are due to bad management, to the output of low-quality products, to the nonfulfillment of contractual obligations and production-sharing deliveries, all sanctions should act with their full force on the person or organization directly responsible.

-- With such an approach, payment and additional material incentives will be able to be directly linked to the amount and quality of the labor of the collective and of every worker.

Only thus will we have final and definite organizational decisions which work well.

When we speak of COMMODITY-MONEY RELATIONSHPS AND MECHANISMS, we should bear in mind that under the present conditions their content is being considerably enriched.

The chief thing is that the commodity-money mechanisms and levers should not simply follow the development of the scientific-technical revolutions, but should actively stimulate and direct the labor collectives toward mastering the highest scientific-technical achievements.

Here one is referring to the following:

-- prices;
-- credit and interest rates;
-- profit and its distribution;
-- finances;
-- working wages, and so on.

IN ORDER FOR THE STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PRICES to provide a powerful lever for accelerating scientific-technical progress, the following is necessary:

-- We should qualitatively improve and resolve the issue of prices. We cannot introduce any economic mechanism without deciding this question. Thus, the question of the new economic mechanism to a large extent starts with prices and is decided by them.

-- Prime cost -- prices; and prices -- prime cost: This is the question of questions. If we fail to start with the question of prices, we will legalize the deformations which now exist in the economy, we will waste the reserves we have available, and will bog down in a state of backwardness not hitherto experienced.

I REPEAT, IN ESSENCE WE CANNOT CREATE A NEW ECONOMIC MECHANISM WITHOUT RESOLVING THE QUESTION OF PRICES.

What are the chief elements in this formulation of ours?

-- The price should not only reflect, but also promote the intellectual and technical level of the commodity. This means guaranteeing through prices the accelerated introduction and development of the top achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, the raising of the quality, competitiveness, and efficiency of production, and restricting or stopping the production of outdated, low-quality, and uncompetitive products.

-- The principle should be strictly observed that the level, relationships, and dynamics of the prices of commodities should be determined in relation to the socially necessary expenditures for their production and marketing, i.e. prices should reflect the socially necessary abstract labor. We have the opportunity with the aid of computers to "play" with all this and obtain a real picture.

-- Strict consistency is to be observed in fixing prices: First of all, one should determine the real prime costs and prices which are formed in the rear echelons, i.e. where the raw materials, materials, and energy are produced; then one should proceed to define the real prime costs and prices in the next echelons. In this way we will be able to see and take account of the effect of the differential rent which show up.

-- In places where a loss arises for objective reasons, supplementary means should be provided for a fixed period; and where an unjustifiably high profit accumulates, levers would be provided for appropriate reduction of this profit.

-- Of course, the open nature of our economy and the expanding participation in the international division of labor requires us also to take account of the influence, level, and tendencies in the development of prices in the international markets.

-- The individual expenditures of labor for producing end products intended for export should be gradually reduced to the level achieved by the leading countries and companies and their principal competitors in the relevant field.

-- There should be a wide application of prices agreed between the self-governing organizations, with the state determining the maximum and minimum limits ("from" -- "to"), within the framework of which the concrete prices are to be agreed.

-- The control of prices and price formation is to be improved. The strictest economic and other sanctions should be applied to the self-governing organizations and the guilty officials for the violations committed by them regarding prices and price formation.

-- It is necessary to introduce normative prime cost for the determination of the basic products.

OUR CREDIT AND INTEREST POLICY must also be subjected to the introduction of scientific-technical achievements. In this connection it is necessary to perfect the banking system and credit relations.

As a rule, the self-governing organization must ensure simple reproduction by its own means. Expanded reproduction is to be implemented on the basis of own accumulations, through credit, and by means, purposefully allocated from the budget, for solving major tasks of the scientific-technical progress with inter-branch character and with a high effect for the national economy.

-- The role of LONG-TERM CREDIT is to increase by stimulating the participation of the self-governing organizations on economic and other initiatives for technological renewal and increasing the final effectiveness of the people's economy.

-- The interest and credit policy must direct and balance the supply and demand of credits in accordance with the scientific-technical policy and the proportions established by the national plan.

-- The role of the Bulgarian People's Bank as a state organ conducting a purposeful policy in the area of credit, must increase.

-- The role of the FOREIGN TRADE BANK and the BANK OF ECONOMIC INITIATIVES must increase. Simultaneously, an economic bank is to be established to allocate credit to the economic organizations in industry, agriculture, and other branches. These banks which are in the national banking system, are simultaneously the banks of the producers. Their status is to be clarified, as well as the way in which they are established, their place and role in the national banking system, and the manner of electing their leadership. They must be given the opportunity to adopt independent decisions and be responsible for them.

-- The opportunities for economic initiatives on the part of the banks are to expand. Through their specific levers and means the banks are to direct the activity of self-governing organizations toward introducing the top achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. The mutual relations between the banks and the self-governing organizations are to be regulated on a contractual basis.

-- Self-governing economic organizations which do not implement scientific-technical progress must receive credits with high interest or simply be denied any credit.

-- Interest levels are to be brought in to greater conformity with the level of credits and deposits on the international credit market. A BROAD VARIETY OF INCENTIVE AND PENALTY INTEREST RATES IS TO BE APPLIED.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS must be constructed on the basis of the established principles between the state and the self-governing organizations, and direct them toward technical progress and development of effective economic activity.

For this purpose a flexible system of TAXES, CUSTOMS, SUBSIDIES, AND PREMIUMS is to be utilized, through which the state could exercise a differentiated influence over the self-governing organizations.

With this system the state is to ensure CONSIDERABLE TAX ALLEVIATIONS FOR THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE WORKING MOST EFFECTIVELY FOR TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL, PERFECTING THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION, AND DECREASING THE COST-ACCOUNTING AND INCREASING THE EXPORT PROFITABILITY.

When the introduction of top achievements is being proposed through competition for capital investments, production programs, established norms, and state commissions, then what follows is:

-- The own resources and funds, as well as the final results and marketed production which have been invested in the introduction of top achievements are to be released from taxation, or charged according to decreased tariffs.

-- The bigger, more progressive, and more multi-purpose the scientific-technical achievement introduced by a self-governing organization is, the greater the part of its profit which is to be left to its disposal.

UNDER THESE CONDITIONS THE SYSTEM OF ALLOCATING THE BUDGET IS ALSO TO BE CHANGED.

-- The self-governing organizations are to be provided with purposeful financing mainly for: developing and introducing some top scientific achievements; developing strategic branches and activities; and constructing major projects of an infrastructure character. The means are to be allocated mainly on the basis of compensation and competition.

IT IS NECESSARY TO RATIONALIZE THE POLICY IN THE AREA OF AMORTIZATION. It must become one of the basic economic levers of scientific-technical progress. In this context:

-- An accelerated form of amortization deductions is to be introduced in the branches and activities, which is to take into consideration also the amortization of the basic funds.

THE LABOR WAGES are to create conditions of stimulating the working collectives and individual workers to more rapidly introduce the achievement of the scientific-technical revolution and increase the quality and profitability of production.

-- The principle of the RESIDUAL NATURE OF WAGES ON THE BASIS OF RESULTS is to strengthen. Labor wages are to depend on the final production-economic results.

-- Additional guarantees are to be created for a rapid increase of the social productivity of labor in comparison with the increase of the average labor wages.

The BRIGADE PIECEWORK is to be consistently applied.

-- For this purpose the "labor wages" fund of the brigades and the wages of their members are to be placed in direct dependence on their labor's final results and their personal contribution to implementating the piecework commission.

-- In the future, the entire wages of the leading cadres of the self-governing organizations is to be formed by indexes which reflect the effectiveness of the introduction of scientific-technical progress, the volume of sales, the results of exports, quality, and savings.

-- Every workers' collective is fully responsible for quality, and this responsibility is to be implemented using the "labor wages" fund. Failure to fulfill obligations, price discounts, and indemnities because of complaints of poor quality and excessive substandard production, must be paid out of the "labor wages" fund.

The establishment of ORGANIZATION AND ORDER, AS WELL AS STRENGTHENING DISCIPLINE in the people's economy require a better use of economic means as levers of influence.

-- It is necessary to create and really apply a system of economic sanctions toward collectives and individuals who violate legality, organization, order, and discipline in economy.

-- A system of economic guarantees is to be created against misusing rights afforded to the self-governing organizations, and first of all when they take advantage of their monopoly situation.

-- The rights afforded to such self-governing organizations are to be temporarily, fully, or partially limited.

-- Their leaders must be relieved from their posts, or prosecuted when their violations are serious.

-- All illegal profits from violations of quality, prices, accountability, and so on, must be added to the budget profits.

On the basis of all this, immediate work must start for the organizational construction of the self-governing organizations and the normative ensuring of their work. The concrete regulation of this work is to be determined through a DECREE ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

As far as the problems related to labor relations in the self-governing and other socialist organizations are concerned, as well as the order of electing, and the rights and obligations of the leading organs of these organizations, they must find a place in the NEW LABOR CODE.

On Some Principled Transformations in the Political Superstructure

The implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in Bulgaria requires adequate solutions along the entire chain of leadership. It is necessary that the structure, functions, and activity of many organs, and first of all those of the high echelon of state leadership be brought into conformity with the new tasks. Any lagging is inadmissible here. We mean profound and not cosmetic changes, changes which will allow us to open up broadly toward the scientific-technical revolution by utilizing the advantages of the socialist social system.

Taking this under consideration, at the February plenum and afterwards we not by chance raised the question of conducting a "breakthrough" in the structure and functions of the state apparatus from top to bottom, in the economic apparatus, and the party apparatus, and so forth.

Changes are necessary, which are to cause:

-- The organs to be transformed from ones of social management into units whose activity should guarantee the achievement of the socio-economic goals through the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution;

-- These organs to be relieved from many functions and activities which are not characteristic of their work and create conditions of bureaucratic centralism, patronizing, and limiting the independence of the self-governing organizations.

The transformations mean there will be correct and effective if we do not miss the main thing -- to be steadily led by the natural laws of our development and the natural laws of the scientific-technical revolution.

THE MAIN ESSENCE OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL SUPERSTRUCTURE IS THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND OF SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNMENT. The crucial problem lies in party policy and this problem will also in the future continue to be the necessity of consolidating the role of political leadership, the necessity of promoting the development and strengthening of the socialist state, as well as the necessity of increasingly revealing the democratic character of this state.

I would like to dwell on the necessity for certain changes, based on principle, in the high level of state leadership.

FIRST IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO BE REORGANIZED to decisively overcome the departmental approach in economic leadership and in other spheres of our development, as well as to intensify its role as a supreme executive organ of state power.

In this connection we should discuss the question of the expediency of establishing a number of councils attached to the Council of Ministers as basically new organs.

What do I want by this?

In my opinion, the following councils should be attached to the council of ministers:

1. AN ECONOMIC COUNCIL -- for the development and promotion of economic policy.

2. A SOCIAL COUNCIL -- for the development and promotion of social policy.

3. A COUNCIL OF SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION

The establishment of these councils is in conformity with the objective trend which shows, on the one hand, that the individual spheres of social life should be ever more closely integrated with each other, and, on the other hand, that necessary conditions should be created for the functioning and developing of the self-governing organizations.

SECOND. LET US TALK ABOUT THE CHARACTER AND COMPETENCIES OF THESE COUNCILS.

They will be state organs with great competencies. They will assist the Council of Ministers. These organs will be a new type of leadership organ, which will have the right of adopting decisions in the respective spheres in which they are working. Their decisions will have the validity of Council of Ministers acts.

As I see it, these councils will have a simplified structure and an apparatus reduced to a minimum, and they will assist in the elaboration of plans for the respective spheres of their competence. They will resolve questions, coordinate, and ensure strategic leadership in these spheres.

-- In connection with the specific implementation of state policy, the aforementioned councils will have to use the specialized state organs in the respective spheres, as well.

-- It should by no means be permitted that the councils should repeat or multiply bureaucracy. I am talking about the establishment of totally new organs with their own respective rights and obligations, which, as I said, will eliminate departmental barriers, and will create opportunities for a much more thorough and differentiated approach to the analysis and solution of problems.

THIRD. WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE RESPECTIVE MINISTRIES IN SUCH A CASE?

At this stage, I think that it is expedient to close down some of the ministries and to reorganize others, while we should preserve some ministries, although with a thoroughly changed structure, functions, and competence, or as the philosophers say, these ministries will be preserved within the councils, but in a "lower profile."

-- The chief concern is to eliminate the administrative-bureaucratic relations between the central state organs and the economic organizations, and to build up a new type of relations, guaranteeing conditions for these organizations to act as real producers of commodities to the economic organizations.

-- This means that the councils will not present a mechanical accumulation of several ministries, but will represent basically new organs of the state administration.

In sharing these thoughts with you, I take into account the fact that ministries such as the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Justice will continue to function as before, naturally in conformity with the new requirements submitted by the 1985 February plenum.

In this respect, the question of the present Ministry of Production and Trade for consumer goods is arising. I take into account the fact that, in conformity with principle, which I set forth, the economic organizations of the light and food industry sector should be included in the Economic Council.

FOURTH. Under these new circumstances some of the PRESENT COUNCILS ATTACHED TO THE STATE COUNCIL SHOULD MERGE THEIR WORK with the work of the respective National Assembly commissions. In this respect we already have accumulated sufficient experience, since the National Assembly commissions are increasingly asserting themselves as small parliaments.

-- In this case the State Council will render even better services to the National Assembly, and will not deal with mapping out the policy, which is the task of the BCP Central Committee.

FIFTH. I would like to express additional thoughts on the COUNCIL OF SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

The establishment of such a council is made necessary by the objective processes of integration which are taking place between science, culture, and education. The council will assist the elimination of departmental barriers between the presently existing state Committee of Science and Technical Progress, the Committee of Culture, and the Ministry of National Education, and this will facilitate the further integration among these three intellectual spheres.

-- We must increasingly direct science toward education, education toward science and toward the people, both education and science toward culture, and so forth.

In this case another question arises: IS IT APPROPRIATE TO JOIN TOGETHER SCIENCE, INVENTIONS, AND TECHNOLOGIES, AND INTEGRATE THEM INTO ONE AND THE SAME STATE ORGANS, AS WAS PROPOSED AT A CERTAIN STAGE OF OUR DEVELOPMENT? Is it not more correct to establish a State Committee on Research and Technologies, likely to participate, together with the central planning organ, in compiling balances of technological relations, in the implementation of technologies transfer, and in guaranteeing the introduction of inventions and technologies into practical work?

As a matter of principle, science in our country is placed under the leadership of the Academy of Sciences, the Agricultural Academy, the Medical Academy, and the higher educational institutions.

-- The former state Committee for Science and Technical Progress actually did not assume the direct leadership of science. If we should establish a Council for Science, Culture, and Education, nothing obliges us to subject science to the leadership of the new committee, which would only distract it from its basic, fundamental task, namely to guarantee the technology transfer and to introduce inventions and technologies into practical work.

-- Naturally, this new committee will rely on science and on the scientific organizations of the respective academies and scientific educational institutions; it will finance the national scientific programs; it will work with the respective programmatic collectives, and so forth.

SIXTH. I would like to draw special attention to the Social Council. The entire complex of vitally important problems, connected with the living conditions and the development of our population -- such as health protection, biological reproduction, birth rate, demographic factors, increasing man's working capacity, and life expectancy, ensuring a fully active life in the period of his old age, and so forth -- is within the competence of the Social Council.

Our society is now facing the task of guaranteeing a high living standard in the nation, as well as a healthy way of life, and to increase the quality of human resources in the true sense of the word.

In order to achieve this strategy goal the following efforts are necessary:

-- to comprehensively integrate all factors which apply to this goal;

-- to integrate, more particularly, the health protection sector, mass physical culture, and recreation;

-- to restrict and gradually to eliminate all risk factors which threaten the health and strength of the individual;

-- to create prerequisites for increasing the birth rate and for solving demographic problems;

-- to achieve a social and personal effect in the purpose-oriented incentive and utilization of man's capacities as a biological and social being, to increase the effect of the human potential. The following task should be the focus of the aforementioned activities; man must not only be the object, but chiefly the subject of care for his development and self-fulfillment, and this is something that presupposes that the individual himself should learn to uncover and use his own physical and intellectual capacities.

Increasing the proposed council we will achieve a successful integration of the efforts of all organs and organizations which deal with the problems of human resources.

Naturally, also in this case the question is not that an organ at the level of the Council of Ministers should by all means be created. The ntegration which we are talking about must be accomplished in the plants themselves, in the economic organizations, and in the scientific, cultural, and scientific institutions, as well as in the conurbation systems, and so forth.

SEVENTH. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEES AND MINISTRIES.

It is absolutely necessary to thoroughly reorganize the activities of the functional ministries and committees. We must revise their work and functions, and must eliminate everything that paralyzes and obstructs the work of the self-governing organizations, from their activities. It is necessary to enhance the role of these ministries and to intensify their opportunities to exert an economic influence upon the state organs and upon the socialist organizations in the spirit of the decisions of the 1985 February plenum. The activities of these ministries and committees, as well their opportunities in specifying the national goals and in working out balances, as well as in compiling the plan for the country's socioeconomic developments, should be expanded and intensified.

-- In view of these circumstances the State Committee for Planning should be reorganized into a State Planning Commission, and the present National Planning Commission should be disbanded. With its activities the State Planning Commission must optimally rely upon the councils attached to the Council of Ministers and upon the functional ministries and committees in the following activities: In analyzing the state of the national economic complex; in working out a system of targets on a national level with regard to party strategy, in organizing and compiling the state plan; in evaluating the results of the country's development, and so forth.

In connection with this THE PECULIAR FEATURE IN THE WORK OF THESE COUNCILS IS THAT THEY ARE FOCUSED ON THE NECESSARY DIALOGUE, WHICH WE ALREADY MENTIONED, THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND BETWEEN THE COUNCILS, FUNCTIONAL MINISTRIES, AND COMMITTEES, INCLUDING THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION, ON THE OTHER HAND. Thus, the self-governing organizations will directly communicate with the respective council and there will be no need for them to serve any masters.

All this demands that we reorganize and perfect the structure, the activities, the style, and the methods of the State Planning Commission as a state organ, called upon together with the councils and ministries, to promote the national goals and to plan the country's socioeconomic development for a given period, on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution. The State Planning Commission must be fully responsible for national balances as a uniform system, as well as secure the linkage of these balances through the state organs. The State Planning Commission must be assigned the task of coordinating the plans of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the plans of the remaining socialist countries.

EIGHTH. DEALING WITH THE CONTROL SYSTEM:

As is known, today the Committee of State and People's Control is attached to the State Council, and part of the conclusions it draws from investigations directly apply to the Council of Ministers. The changes in the Council of Ministers and the establishment of self-governing organizations, at the present stage of development, demand an intensification of its direct analytical and control activities.

In this respect it would be EXPEDIENT FOR THE STATE CONTROL ACTIVITIES, PART OF WHICH ARE PERFORMED BY THE COMMITTEE OF STATE AND PEOPLE'S CONTROL NOW TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. This will permit the Council of Ministers to implement a

direct control activity, AS WELL AS TO BEAR DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LEVEL AND RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS, AS WELL AS TO CONNECT CONTROL ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

-- We are talking about a new TYPE OF CONTROL, connected with the reorganization of the work of the entire control system at all levels of management -- from the enterprise down to the brigade.

-- In addition to this, control should be based on the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the individual levels. This tenet of the plenum, as I recall, is of exceptionally great importance.

-- It is necessary for us to transform control into an important resource of management so that it may become not only an organ that ascertains existing facts, but also an operational organ with the power to adopt decisions.

For this purpose, we need ESSENTIAL CHANGES. It is necessary at the present moment to link together analytical and control activities at all levels most closely, beginning with the most highranking organs. This is the only possible method of overcoming the deterioration of control into a primitive and passive supervision, which arouses the negative feelings of the people.

-- It would be correct for the Committee of State and People's Control and for the entire state control system to implement coordination, as well as to organize a comprehensive functioning and methodical leadership of all its links along all levels of administration.

-- The BCP Central Committee Politburo must revise its entire control system, throughout the country and adopt an appropriate decision for its simplification to the necessary minimum, as well as for increasing its effectiveness.

-- The investigation of the situation existing in the self-governing organizations -- this must above all be submitted to self-control, it must be a right and an obligation as well as a responsibility of the workers collective.

-- In this connection it is necessary for the central, as well as for the okrug, territorial computer centers, together with the bank branches, to expand their work as regards financial accounting and information services to the self-governing organizations as well as to ensure sufficient, timely, primary information to all interested organs on current processes and phenomena. This will help them to improve services and to restrict the administrative apparatus.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH AND WITH THE TREND TOWARD A DECISIVE ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY BASIC LINKS, THE FOLLOWING MEASURES ARE EXPEDIENT:

-- to further the work and organization of the local state power organs;

-- to further develop and specify state-social and social-state principles in conformity with the new decisions in the sector of the organizational structure of administration.

-- The work in connection with perfecting the structure, the organization, and the functions of the social organs and organizations in conformity with the decisions of the 1984 BCP Central Committee January Plenum must be completed.

NINTH. WE MUST NOW ESTABLISH A NEW POSTULATE ABOUT THE RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TERRITORIAL ORGANS.

As is known, these organs play a special role and have a special place in the harmonious development of the material, social, and intellectual life on a territorial level.

Without exhausting this question, I would like to stress that under the conditions of the proposed decisions on planning and self-governing organizations, it is necessary to adopt a new approach and method of work for the territorial organs and in this connection these organs must fulfill the following tasks:

-- They must fully participate in the specification of national goals on their respective territories. They must actively participate in the dialogue with the central planning organs and with the self-governing organizations, which are developing on their territories.

-- They must promote a dialogue with the economic links that are directly subjected to them, by specifying with each link the goals and character of the product, of the resources, and conditions of production;

-- They must cooperate with the competent centers and other interested territorial organs, so that, in the long run, the development of the productive forces, the development of the social infrastructure, and all other developments should result in an additional, new, positive effect for the whole country.

-- Conditions must be created for expanding the initiative and the creative efforts of the working people in uncovering and fully utilizing all reserves and additional resources to involve the working people in management.

The territorial organs must devote special attention to the effective development of integration processes in the production and intellectual spheres, in the sector of municipal and everyday life services, as well as in social services, and so forth; in building and maintaining optimal technological, economic, and organizational relations among different links and activities, as well as within the framework of a certain territorial system and among the different territorial systems.

II. ON THE ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT AND INTRODUCTION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

As I have already pointed out, the February plenum is of exceptional importance for the correct determination of our policy in this sphere. The modern scientific-technical revolution is, first and foremost, a technological revolution; the leading principle in this revolution is technology.

Today the essential, basic elements of the worldwide technological concept of the period up to the year 2000 and up to the beginning of the next century, are being shaped.

This is why it is necessary, on the basis of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-states up to the Year 2000, to work out our own concept on the technological innovation of our country, as well as to work out a new approach in mastering and developing contemporary and promising technologies.

This concept must represent a SPECIFICATION AND REALIZATION OF THE IDEAS AND POSTULATES OF THE 1985 FEBRUARY PLENUM so that it may become a platform for the technological innovation of the country within the next few years, and on a long-term basis, during the period up to 2000.

What do I consider necessary in this respect?

FIRST: UNIFORMITY SHOULD BE INTRODUCED AS REGARDS THE PRINCIPLES AND THE CRITERIA OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND OF THE COUNTRY'S RE-EQUIPMENT.

We cannot, at the same time, advance along the entire technological front -- we must select TECHNOLOGICAL PRIORITIES correctly and promote their development in STAGES. This is why it is necessary for us to implement the task of technological innovation along parallel lines, namely: DURING THE TRANSITIONAL STAGE of technological innovation, as well as regards the GENERAL LONG-TERM PROSPECTS in the technological sector.

How can we describe the principles and criteria according to which we must base our technological innovation?

-- We must implement a TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGH in the promising areas of the economy, in order to uncover new opportunities for the effective technological specialization of our country and for our assertion as a specialized producer of certain types of goods within the CEMA framework, as well as in the total sphere of the international division of labor.

-- We must provide for our presentation on international markets with ORIGINAL BULGARIAN TECHNOLOGIES AND WITH TECHNOLOGIES WHICH ARE FREE OF THE RESTRICTIONS ON THEIR DISTRIBUTION.

-- WE MUST ACHIEVE A TECHNOLOGICAL PARITY WITH LEADING FIRMS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THOSE TECHNOLOGICAL AREAS in which our country specializes within CEMA framework and in the sphere of the international division of labor.

-- We must ensure priority for the RESOURCES in those areas which make our country independent of weather and climatic factors, independent of complications in the international climate, and so forth.

-- We must guarantee optimal coordination of the existing technologies and machines based on basically new technologies during the TRANSITIONAL PERIOD OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION.

As I stressed in closing the 1986 Plovdiv Fair, it is of exceptional importance, in implementing the technological re-equipment of the country, to stress the question of ensuring SYNTHESIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES in the field of micro-electronics, biotechnologies, and raw materials. This synthesis, in view of the leading role of microelectronics, leads to a uniform technological essence of the production process and exerts the strongest impact upon the structure and effectiveness of our economy, upon the country's technological specialization and orientation.

SECOND. WE MUST BUILD UP A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

The transfer of technology must be implemented as a comprehensive activity and must include, above all, the following elements:

-- the technological products developed by the economic and scientific organizations in our country and abroad;

-- the implementation of scientific-technical, as well as trade contacts with organizations and firms in other countries for the transfer of technologies in both directions, as well as implementation of joint technological research and their application, and so forth;

-- the development and production of special technological equipment -- basic, auxiliary, and associated equipment -- and of the necessary instrumental equipment;

-- multiplication of technologies.

In order to solve the problems of technology transfer, it is necessary to build up a network of specialized organizations and links likely to develop a qualitatively new, NATIONAL, TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

THIRD. COMPUTERIZED, INTEGRATED PRODUCTION MUST BE LAID DOWN ON THE BASIS OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION.

Computerized, integrated production is a complete form of integration in the following sectors:

-- planning;
-- designing;
-- technological preparation of production;
-- the system of control over basic and auxiliary technological processes;
-- marketing of production.

This is a real material BASIS AND A PREREQUISITE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SELF-ORGANIZING PRODUCTION SYSTEM ON A LONG-TERM BASIS.

FOURTH. A REVOLUTIONARY TRANSITION TOWARD BASICALLY NEW TECHNOLOGIES.

As I already mentioned in my closing speech at the Plovdiv Technical Fair, we are now implementing an unprecedented transition toward a new stage in the development of technologies -- a transition from technologies, based on mechanical and thermal influence, toward technologies through which we are influencing the internal structures and the relations between inanimate and animate material.

WE CAN SAY THAT THIS IS ONE OF THE CHIEF AND LEADING NATURAL LAWS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY -- NAMELY, THE TRANSITION FROM MECHANICAL TO NON-MECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY.

On this basis, it is necessary to restructure the total strategy in the sector of technology, to accomplish the technological innovation of our national economy. This is no longer merely a question of substitution of outdated machines and technology, but about REPLACING OUTDATED TECHNOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES.

The introduction and application of non-mechanical technologies will result in a GIGANTIC INCREASE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY.

I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS THE FACT THAT TECHNOLOGIES ARE BY NO MEANS A GOAL IN THEMSELVES, BUT A MEANS OF ATTAINING OUR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL GOALS.

FIFTH. THOROUGH, QUALITATIVE CHANGES ARE TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN OUR STRUCTURAL POLICY.

The problems of branch production structure, of regional economic structure, and of the foreign trade activities' structure are all focused in the structural policy. This is why this policy is of exceptional importance for our national economy. In order to stress the fundamental significance of structural economic changes, I want to point out that in the most developed, industrialized countries of the world this process is already intensively implemented. The results of it appear in many ways. It is a fact that structural economic changes, based on the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, were able to drastically change the consumption of material resources and energy, while the volume of production is preserved, or even increased at the same time.

I would also like to stress the fact that today, at the state of a contemporary scientific-technical revolution, it is necessary to discuss the question of the structural policy on an entirely new basis, as a question encompassing all spheres of the social organism. Only through such an approach we will be able to unite all basic factors and relationships which are forming structural policy. Hence, the necessity that the STRUCTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY OF OUR COUNTRY BE DEVELOPED AND APPLIED IN AN UNIFIED MANNER. Today we cannot apply justified structural changes in production, unless we take into account the progress, and even more so -- the future prospects -- of development of the scientific-technical revolution, unless we assess the specifications which we are introducing in our social goals, and unless we take into consideration our participation in the international division of labor. It is also necessary to assess the effect of the structural policy in connection with determining the trends and rates of speed of the scientific-technical revolution under the specific conditions existing in our country and the methods of their implementation.

All this demands that we discuss and resolve the questions of the TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION OF THE PRODUCTION SPHERE and the development, as well as the implementation, of our STRUCTURAL POLICY in a unified manner.

This is the reason why it is necessary to develop a MODEL OF EFFICIENT STRUCTURAL POLICY during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to the year 2000. It is expedient that this model should include an EFFECTIVE RE-STRUCTURING OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES as well. Because, to put it figuratively, everything begins with trade and ends with trade.

The basic criteria and goals of this structural model should be as follows:

-- A DRASTIC CHANGE SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED TOWARD THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS CHARACTERIZED BY A HIGH SCIENTIFIC STANDARD AND REDUCED ENERGY AND MATERIAL CONSUMPTION.

-- The development in stages and the scope of technological innovation should be determined through modernization and reorganization of the existing technologies, and on this basis, the dynamic of changes in the structural policy should be determined in coordination with the possibilities of linking it to the existing resources.

-- Particular attention should be devoted to the perfection of the structure in imported, new technologies.

-- We must ensure A HIGHLY EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGICAL CHAIN in the structure of production along the lines of an entire cycle: namely, from the original raw material to the final product along the basic economic trends which are of decisive importance for the structure.

-- The structural reorganization must encompass also the EXISTING PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, and must ensure efficient utilization of the existing material-technical base.

IN CONNECTION WITH ALL THIS, THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FEBRUARY PLENUM DECISIONS IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL SECTOR REQUIRE THAT WE SHOULD CONSISTENTLY ACCOMPLISH THE FOLLOWING PRIORITY TASKS.

1. A UNIFORM NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR BULGARIA'S TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPING DURING THE PERIOD UP TO 2000 AND FOR THE TRANSITION INTO THE 21ST CENTURY MUST BE DEVELOPED.

The development of this strategy must be the joint task of the councils attached to the Council of Ministers, of the State Planning Commission, and the State Committee for Research and Technologies, as well as of the respective organizations which deal with the transfer of technologies, or with their development.

This strategy must be based upon PRIORITY TRENDS for the development of integrated and standardized technologies, in the already established sectors and specializations, as well as in the promising spheres of decisive importance for our economy within the next 10-15 years. Particular attention, in addition to this, must be devoted to the accelerated and large-scale MULTIPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGIES along with the multiplication of assembled parts, single units, and goods.

Which technologies must be laid down at the basis of our technological strategy?

I will dwell only upon a few of them.

These are the strategic technologies in the field of ELECTRONICS, BIOTECHNOLOGIES, AND NEW MATERIALS.

Together with the other socialist countries, and above all in cooperation with the Soviet Union, in accordance to our possibilities, we will strive gradually to master certain space technologies, which are particularly necessary for our national economy.

In the machine building sector, during the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period, we must give priority to those technologies which provide for an accelerated technological re-equipment in a given branch, as well as in other national economic branches. This demands a priority treatment and development of technologies, connected with the following activities and production branches:

-- The construction of a flexible automated system for metal processing and plastic deformation;

-- mineral ceramics and technical ceramics;

-- hydro-plastic processing of metals, casting with counter-pressure and centrifugal casting;

-- high energy impulsive methods and technologies for plastic deformation;

-- vacuum, laser, plasma, and electronic rays technologies, and others;

--automation in planning and designing activities.

Particular attention and resources should be devoted, within the forthcoming years, to the complex of technologies connected with the accelerated development of the ELEMENT BASIS OF ELECTRONICS. In this case we must act with great elan, in order to secure the rear guard of our electronics and micro-electronics sector.

At the Plovdiv Fair in 1985 our machine building industry clearly demonstrated the breakthrough which was implemented along the lines of several of the most up-to-date trends of scientific-technical progress.

It will obviously be necessary in the next years, to focus the technological re-equipment of our machine building sector on the creation of favorable prerequisites for a new breakthrough in this area in order to obtain general progress in this area along all lines.

These tasks particularly apply to the following spheres:

-- technical machine building;
-- agricultural machine building;
-- production of building equipment;

In the long run, as for the machine building sector, we must accomplish the following structural changes, which will:

-- ensure technological innovation of the production potential in other branches, as well as of the plants built within the framework of these branches and operating within them;

-- satisfy the needs of the final consumer (the population), for appliances, equipment, and technologies which require less energy consumption and less manpower consumption but which are highly promising in exploitation and are characterized by high consumption qualities.

The following CHEMICAL INDUSTRY branches are to be developed on a priority basis:

-- catalyzer technologies, for which it is necessary to develop and apply highly productive technological modules and highly selective catalyzers, guaranteeing an output which is close to the theoretical one;

-- technologies connected with the development of the silicon industry;

-- flexible, automated production systems, achieved through the large-scale application of universal installations for obtaining small-tonnage chemical products, as well as the production of particularly pure and ultra-pure products for microelectronics, and others;

-- biotechnologies for obtaining antibiotics, biotechnological substances for diagnosis, therapy, and so forth.

In the METALLURGICAL sector we must develop the following technologies on a priority basis:

-- new technologies for obtaining and processing mineral raw materials, so that we may produce goods with new, improved qualities, as a basis for the development of strategic industrial trends;

-- comprehensive mechanization and automation in the process of mining;

-- basically new technologies and methods for enriching useful deposits;

-- methods for the continuous casting and out-of-furance processing of steel, to drastically improve the quality of steel;

-- advanced technologies for the intensification and modernization of extraction capacities for cast-iron, steel, ferro-alloys and refractory materials, to decisively improve the technical-economic indexes for their production and to reduce material and energy expenditures;

-- basically new technologies and methods of production in the case of metallurgical industry goods made of ferrous and non-ferrous metals for electronics and for other industrial branches.

As to the AGRICULTURAL SECTOR, as wearly as in the first years of the forthcoming 5-year plan period, we must lay down the foundations of a drastic technological improvement by introducing a gradual advance coordinated with the existing national economic opportunities. Innovation in this sector must be based on the most recent achievements of biotechnologies, on capsular, aseptic, extrusion, and extraction technologies, as well as on a high-frequency energy effect, and others.

THE DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGICAL STRATEGY IN THIS AREA MUST REPRESENT A BASIS FOR THE TECHNOLOGICAL RE-EQUIPMENT OF OUR ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY. IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS STRATEGY MUST BE CONSIDERED A TASK OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IN ACCOMPLISHING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN OUR COUNTRY. AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD THIS STRATEGY MUST BE UPDATED AND ADAPTED TO THE NEW TRENDS IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL SECTOR.

2. IN 1986 WE MUST BEGIN WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK, INCLUDING TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS AND TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTES.

-- THE TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS must be established mainly on the basis of determined technological trends with the basic task of widely applying and developing certain standardized and integrated technologies.

-- THE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTES must be organized (including their establishment on the basis of already existing scientific institutions), for certain technological sectors, in which the achievement of a final technological product demands the accomplishment of additional, technological research. Such institutes are to be established in sectors where we already have achieved certain results of our own.

SPECIALIZED TECHNOLOGICAL LINKS MUST DEVELOP IN THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS, ORIENTED TOWARD SIGNIFICANT PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES.

-- The basic trend of the activities of such links must be the transfer of progressive technologies along various production lines.

-- During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period we must develop a qualitatively new level of experimental production, equipped with the most updated machines and appliances.

-- Within the framework of branches and of self-governing organizations, workshops, enterprises, or combines for specialized technological equipment should be built.

THE NECESSARY RESOURCES FOR EXPANDING THE PARTICIPATION OF THE MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY BRANCH IN TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION, AS WELL AS IN THE RE-EQUIPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY, MUST BE GUARANTEED ON A PRIORITY BASIS.

The necessary measures are to be adopted in 1986 for the distribution of work according to long-term technological specialization of the self-governing organizations, which should assess the state of their technologies for their prompt innovation.

-- Particular attention is to be paid in this respect to technologies connected with our commitments along the lines of the international division of labor, and above all as regards our relations with the USSR and the other CEMA member-states, as well as in the case of technologies likely to ensure effective exports of production along secondary lines.

3. THROUGH AN ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES WE MUST ESTABLISH CONDITIONS FOR BUILDING UP A NEW RAW MATERIAL BASIS AND FOR AN EFFICIENT SOLUTION TO ENERGY PROBLEMS, AS EARLY AS DURING THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN.

It is unnecessary to stress that these areas are of exceptional importance for our country -- today and in the near, as well as in the more distant future. This is why the hitherto accomplished work in this area must expand on a qualitatively new basis, we must place this issue at the center of the activities of the country's scientific-technical potential. The creation of a new raw material basis and the efficient solution of energy problems is unthinkable without a guaranteed, drastic change in the technological sector, and everyone should understand this. It is necessary for the Ninth 5-Year Plan to ensure comprehensive conditions for the implementation of this drastic change for the better.

In order to build up a new raw material base we must work out and apply a COMPLEX OF TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS, by which to create the technological possibilities for the following activities:

-- putting the hitherto unutilized natural resources of the country into effective economic operation;

-- comprehensively using secondary products in industry and agriculture, for the establishment of a WASTELESS ECONOMY in our country;

-- modifying the existing raw materials through basically new methods and technologies and, on this basis, to create qualitatively new products;

-- increasing the quality standards and the level of processing, as well for obtaining basically new raw materials.

An effective solution to energy problems demands that efforts should concentrate on two MAIN DIRECTIONS.

FIRST, TO EXPAND THE COUNTRY'S ENERGY BASE THROUGH THE UTILIZATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES.

-- Today and in the future the basis of energy in our country will be developed in NUCLEAR, THERMAL, AND SMALL WATER-POWER PLANTS. However, along with this, we will expand scientific research for NEW ENERGY SOURCES as early as during the next 5-year plan period.

-- Along with the use of geo-thermal waters, we must even more actively work for the utilization of SOLAR ENERGY through electronic and biotechnological methods, in order to resolve the problems of peak times in the energy system, and so forth.

-- It is necessary to adopt a new technological approach also as regards the use of the annually recyclable RAW MATERIALS AND SECONDARY MATERIALS. It is high time to understand that to burn is not the most efficient energy approach. In this case we must develop new technologies -- biological, physical, chemical, and others, which will permit these raw materials to take an important place in our country's energy balance.

SECOND, we must accomplish a drastic change toward energy-saving technologies.

-- In this sector we must "mobilize" above all, THE STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES likely to accomplish a radical and thorough change in the country's energy consumption.

ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES are likely to produce a considerable reduction of the energy used for light and heating, for the production of machine building goods, and in other branches of production.

BIOTECHNOLOGIES are likely to reduce, to a restricted extent for the time being, and considerably, in the more distant future, the energy expenditures in heavy-chemical synthesis, as well as in the prospecting and processing of mineral raw materials, as well as in obtaining new chemical products, and so forth.

Technologies connected with obtaining new materials will reduce energy expenditures by reducing the technological cycles and changes the processing technologies, and so forth.

This will enable us to much more promptly approach the achievement of the goal of catching up with the advanced countries as regards the expenditures of energy per production unit.

4. A SYSTEM OF ACTIVE STATE INFLUENCE UPON THE EXPANSION OF THE INITIATIVES OF SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS AS REGARDS THE ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES MUST BE DEVELOPED.

The development and the wide application of modern technologies in the national economic sector on the basis of their standardization and integration must be accomplished as a planned and goal-oriented activity. It is of particular importance to ensure a correct relation between the goals set in this respect by the state and the interests of the self-governing organizations. This is why it is necessary to apply coordinated efforts by both the states and the economic organs and organizations in the development, financing, and circulation of standardized technologies and technological modules.

The state influence upon the development of technologies must mainly concentrate upon the creation of necessary conditions for the accelerated development of the selected priority sectors.

The State Committee for Research and Technologies must play the chief role in exerting state influence upon the development of technologies. This demands from the Committee that it should develop a special system of state influence as early as the beginning of 1986.

WITH ITS MANYSIDED ACTIVITIES, THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGIES SHOULD RELY UPON THE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.

THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS must devote their resources -- both their cadres and material resources -- to the development of these standardized and integrated technologies.

Within the framework of the self-governing organizations SMALL enterprises which are applying highly effective technologies, must develop at high rates of speed. The Ninth 5-Year Plan must guarantee the construction of a network of such enterprises in the most important sectors, which should be equipped with a modern technological basis, likely to transform them into centers of "technology production" for the other enterprises through the country.

5. BY THE END OF 1986 WE MUST CREATE A UNIFORM TECHNOLOGICAL CATALOGUE SYSTEM LIKELY TO ENCOMPASS ALL LEVELS -- THE NATIONAL, THE BRANCH, AND THE INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.

In this manner we will develop A UNIFORM INFORMATION BASE, likely to permit all scientific and economic organizations, program collectives, and individual scientists, as well as experts to make use of the accumulated, nationwide experience in the technological sphere.

6. WE MUST PROVIDE FOR ALL NECESSARY CONDITIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED AND STANDARDIZED TECHNOLOGIES, INCLUDING THE NECESSARY RESOURCES AND INCENTIVES.

Through the technological relations balance a planned, mutual interconnection of the technologies must be guaranteed both along vertical and horizontal lines, with a view to avoiding disproportions and interruptions in the pace of production; optimal relations must be sought between the traditional and the basically new and promising technologies, between the basic, supporting, and complementing technologies, between the unique, the standardized, and the integrated technologies.

AS EARLY AS ON THE BASIS OF THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN WE MUST CREATE PREREQUISITES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THOROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL RE-EQUIPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY.

THE LIST OF STANDARDIZED AND INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES STEMMING FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR THE TECHNOLOGICAL RE-EQUIPMENT OF THE COUNTRY DURING THE 1986-1990 PERIOD SHOULD BE ANNUALLY UPDATED ON THE BASIS OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS.

THE INVESTMENT POLICY must ensure a priority concentration of capital investments upon those projects and trends, connected with the large-scale application of standardized and integrated technologies and with the accelerated development of priority technological trends -- such as electronics, biotechnologies, and new materials.

7. THE PROGRAM ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE ESTABLISHED AS A BASIC FORM OF THE ORGANIZATION, DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES.

This demands from the competent organs within a short period, the development and adoption of necessary documents in this sector. These should be normative documents, likely to create the necessary conditions for a creative implementation, for active and efficient work, which should not paralyze the initiative of the specialists within narrow limitations. If this does not happen, we will bring a great idea to failure, we will subject this idea to the narrowminded views of bureaucracy.

8. THE PRINCIPLES OF A PURPOSE-ORIENTED, MIXED FINANCING OF LARGE-SCALE, OR RISKY SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL MEASURES AND INITIATIVES WITH MEANS FROM THE STATE BUDGET AND FROM THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE APPLIED IN THE WORK OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS AND TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTES. THIS MAKES THE FOLLOWING MEASURES NECESSARY:

-- the necessary changes and additions must be introduced in the normative documents dealing with the order and method of state participation in the purpose-oriented financing;

-- in order to make the technological centers and institutes able to compete on the international markets, and in order to ensure a high scientific potential of technologies, it is necessary to create the opportunity, based on norms, for these organizations to use from 5 to 15 percent of their incomes for financing technological research developments.

9. THE NECESSARY SOCIAL CONDITIONS FOR ENHANCING THE PRESTIGE OF THE TECHNOLOGISTS IN ENTERPRISES AND SCIENTIFIC LINKS MUST BE CREATED.

For this purpose we must carry out the necessary changes in the normative documents:

-- The evaluation, remuneration, and incentives for the technologists' work must be differentiated in accordance with their contribution to the development of modern technologies.

-- New functions should be introduced, such as chief, senior, and leading technologist, through which to ensure the professional development and promotion of the technologists and in order to create organizational and economic incentives for their creative, technological thought and work.

-- The functional role and competence of technologists should be enhanced, by mapping out specific measures for improving their qualifications in every self-governing organization, while the chief technologists should be granted the rights and obligations of deputy directors, responsible for the technological innovation of production.

10. THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION OF PRODUCTION, THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A HIGH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS IN INTRODUCING NEW TECHNOLOGIES SHOULD BE COORDINATED AND COMBINED WITH RAISING THE LEVEL OF LABOR ORGANIZATION IN ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

-- Worldwide experience shows that in the field of organizational innovations a similar systematic character and consistency exists as in "production" technologies -- namely STANDARDIZED organizational solutions are applied and technologies are ADAPTED AND SPECIALIZED to serve the needs of different consumers.

-- In order to fully enjoy the "results" provided for by the new production technology, each economic unit has to select the most appropriate ORGANIZATIONAL TECHNOLOGY for itself.

This obviously makes the following measures necessary:

-- Along with the transfer of technologies we must also implement a transfer of LEADING ORGANIZATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES, OF ADVANCED MODELS OF LABOR ORGANIZATION. Naturally, some of these models will have to be adapted to our conditions, while others, which are appropriate, will be directly applied. We must build up OUR OWN SYSTEM OF SPECIALIZED LINKS FOR PERFECTING LABOR ORGANIZATION.

In this case the question is about the establishment of:

Program collectives and permanently acting links for the development of organizational technologies.

This is a task which the Economic Council, the State Committee for Research and Technologies, the Institute of Social Administration, attached to the BCP Central Committee, and all competent economic links and state organs must devote themselves to.

-- In the self-governing organizations, in the enterprises and combines, the necessary work must be accomplished for a wide application of scientific labor organization, so that the sociologists working in the enterprises may use it on a large scale.

The new technologies are expensive. They can be PROFITABLE only if no less than two shifts are working with them.

-- With a view to this, it is necessary to revise the normative base and to revise the entire economic front. Wherever people are still working in one single shift, the necessary measures should be adopted for A TRANSITION TO THE TWO-SHIFT WORK METHOD.

I WOULD ONCE MORE LIKE TO STRESS THAT THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES CANNOT BE EFFECTIVE, IF THEY ARE USED ONLY ON A ONE-SHIFT BASIS. EVERYONE SHOULD BECOME AWARE OF THIS FACT.

11. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION IS TO BECOME AN IMPORTANT RESOURCE OF THE COUNTRY'S TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Much work has been done on this issue until now. However, now we are facing an activity which is fundamental in its volume, scope, and economic results.

The Complex Program on the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-States, and the Long-Term Program on Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation With the USSR Until 2000, which have been recently signed, are a powerful factor in our development. The pace of our progress depends to a large degree on how we shall organize the work according to the two programs.

Now it is necessary to place our country's obligations, stemming from the two programs, in the center of our efforts in the areas of technologies.

-- The Ninth 5-Year Plan is to create all necessary conditions of implementing our tasks in the areas of cadres, resources, and so on.

-- The implementing organizations are to be determined, and charged with the obligations assumed by our country, in the form of state commissions.

-- Priority is to be given to directing the scientific-technical potential of the country toward the five main directions, according to the degree of our participation in them: automation, electronization, nuclear power supply, the new materials, and biotechnologies.

-- The creation of joing scientific and scientific-production organizations with the other socialist countries, and first of all with the USSR, is to expand.

-- The joint work with the socialist countries in this area is to be combined with developing effective contacts and mutually beneficial cooperation in the technological area with leading companies, scientific organizations and universities in the developed capitalist countries.

In order to turn international scientific-technical and economic cooperation into a really important element of technological development is it necessary TO CONCENTRATE IT and charge the self-governing organizations with its implementation. In this area we must advance toward decisive changes, coordinated with our partners from the other socialist countries. THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS NEED A FREE SPACE FOR THEIR ACTIVITY, AN ACTIVE POSITION, AND FREE HANDS IN THE INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL COMPETITION.

III. ON THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SCIENCE

The problems we face in this area are complex. It would be naive to think that they all can be fully solved now. However, there is a circle of problems, whose postponement or protraction would be unjustified, and even condemnable.

Our party, society, and people treat science and its figures WITH RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE. The care for their development grows. We are now at a stage at which science must organically merge with production and practice, and the scientists with the workers' class -- everywhere where goods are produced. Simultaneous, science must broadly open itself toward education and culture and contribute to the nation's intellectual development.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN PROBLEMS WHICH ARE TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHILE IMPLEMENTING THE DECISIONS OF THE FEBRUARY PLENUM IN THE AREA OF SCIENCE?

In this area I mean the following:

-- The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and the Medical and Agricultural Academies;

-- The so-called higher educational establishments of science;

-- The institutes and units attached to the industrial organizations, or one is wont to call them -- industrial science;

-- The utilization of the embodied foreign scientific work along the entire front.

FIRST. I think that the basic problem is to strengthen the connection between science and production, to remove the "no-man's-land" between them, and to quickly apply the

scientific results in practice. This will certainly facilitate the transformation of the scientific institutes and units into self-governing organizations. I already dwelled on some aspects of this problem. I would like now to add some considerations directly affecting science.

THE FIRST CONSIDERATION RELATES TO THE MECHANISM OF COMBINING THE CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT WITH EXPANDING THE RIGHTS OF LOWER SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS, AND COMBINING THE FREEDOM OF SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY WITH THE NECESSARY STATE FINANCIAL AND LABOR DISCIPLINE.

As is well known PURPOSE ORIENTED PLANNING has an important place in this mechanism.

Taking into consideration the postulate that scientific-technical progress is to be the basis and essence of the plan on socio-economic development, the scientific front and national scientific and technological thought must fully assert themselves in the following areas:

-- in ensuring scientific and informational products, expert evaluations, forecasts, and so forth, with the view to correctly determining the goals of socio-economic development;

-- in concretizing the national goals in economic, technological, ideological and other tasks;

-- in supporting the branches, territorial units, and economic organizations in selecting and working out most effective strategies and purpose-oriented programs for reaching the national goals.

This does not mean that state commissions in accordance with the plan must contain all concrete scientific problems and themes on which the scientific organizations will work. A part of the scientific organizations, according to their status, will concretize the national goals in the form of themes and scientific tasks. The scientific units, which service production, work predominantly with concrete commissions on a contractual basis. It is the right of the scientific organizations to themselves select the organizational forms and maneuver with their potential within the framework of the resources placed at their disposal, and within the framework of the plan's conditions.

Such a mechanism must achieve the following main goals:

-- to direct the forces of the scientific front toward achieving significant goals for the national economy;

-- "to untie the hands and feet" of the scientific figures, specialists, and scientific collectives in planning scientific-research activity.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT IN THIS CASE THE GOALS SET FOR THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT WILL HAVE FIRST-RATE IMPORTANCE.

The Council of Science, Culture, and Education at the Council of Ministers will have an especially important and responsible role in this area. The council, together with the State Committee on Research and Technologies must create conditions and an organization for the participation of the units of the scientific front in determining and concretizing the goals.

This is one aspect of the issue, which guarantees the transformation of the scientific organizations into self-governing organizations.

THE OTHER ASPECT IS -- TO ENSURE CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPING SCIENCE ITSELF AND ITS POTENTIAL.

In this direction too we must have an established state policy, with specific goals and strategy. Its implementation must be the right and responsibility of the Council of Science, Culture, and Education at the Council of Ministers.

-- It is necessary that the council, in coordination with the State Committee on Research and Technologies and the State Planning Commission, organize the elaboration of a plan on developing science and its potential, which will be a part of the plan on the country's socio-economic development.

As far as the scientific organizations are concerned, stemming from the goals of socio-political life and from the goals and strategy of science itself, they must have the right to determine their structure and the development of their scientific potential, its organization, and so forth.

MY SECOND CONSIDERATION WHICH SPRINGS FROM THE TASK TO TURN THE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS INTO SELF-GOVERNING ONES IS TO CORRECTLY CONSTRUCT THE PROGRAMMING COLLECTIVES IN SCIENCE.

Without repeating what has been said in the report at the February plenum, I would like to touch upon some issues of the construction and functions of the program collectives as self-governing organizations.

To what must we devote a special attention?

-- The approach toward constructing such collectives must be absolutely clear: After the task has been posed, the programming collective receives its resources and has all rights and responsibilities to determine how the scientific result is to be achieved. In cases in which, while forming the programming collective, relations between a scientific and another organization emerge, these relations are to be regulated through a contract.

-- The right to create program collectives must be given to a state organ or a socialist organization (a scientific, economic, and so on organization), in accordance with a previously established order.

-- To solve an especially important state task, it is advisable to announce a COMPETITION for the theoretical research project, with a view to commissioning the task to the programming collective which has presented the best project.

-- In some cases two and more programming collectives are to be formed with a view to utilizing the COMPETITION PRINCIPLE in implementing the specific task.

-- As far as the leader of the programming collective is concerned, it is advisable that he be determined by the organ or organization which commissions the task. It would be correct in some cases to determine the leader and participants in the programming collective on the basis of competition.

-- In so far as the leader of the programming collective is responsible for the result, he must have the right to select the collective's members.

-- The contracts concluded by the programming collectives must determine the resource supply, the terms, the manner of reporting and evaluating the results and the rights over these results, and the manner of payment. The issue of selecting the members of the collective, the ways of reaching the goal of the research, and the internal scientific life of the programming collective cannot be a subject of this contract.

IT IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT THAT THE PROGRAMMING COLLECTIVES ARE CONSTRUCTED AND FUNCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM.

In this context it would be correct to establish the following principles:

-- Every programing collective must be constructed and must function on the principles of cost accounting, while taking into consideration the specific characteristics of the scientific activity and the scientific product. This requires first of all to most rationally and effectively spend the means, and most fully utilize the possibilities of the programming collective.

-- While the relevant programming collective is solving major tasks it must be afforded the right to form its own funds from the means coming from the body which commissions the task, and from means acquired through the activity of the collective.

-- The programming collective distributes the "labor wages" fund independently among its members, in accordance with the contribution of each member of the collective.

-- The possibility of disbanding the programming collectives which do not produce the expected results within a set term must be taken under consideration.

-- The programming collectives can receive credits from the bank.

After determining the goal, the essence and power of the counterplan in science are concentrated in selecting the most effective solutions in deciding the themes, ways, and means of obtaining the necessary scientific product, the correct maneuvering with the resources, and the flexible reaction to utilizing new possibilities and achievements in the course of implementing the set tasks.

SECOND. AS YOU KNOW, THE FEBRUARY PLENUM NOT BY CHANCE POSED THE QUESTION OF IMPLEMENTING A NEW APPROACH IN DEVELOPING FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLICABLE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Now it is necessary to begin the solution of this task on a broad front. The new approach which we have in mind is a real and urgent necessity:

-- Fundamental research is the forefront of science. Under the condition of the scientific-technical revolution it becomes the forefront of the revolution itself and of the global strategy of implementing the socio-economic and intellectual progress.

-- Countries, which until recently relied on the import of technology, today invest great means in this area. This is even more necessary for us from the viewpoints of our own science, the unsatisfactory utilization of the results which have been achieved, and the strategic goals which we set for ourselves.

-- As I have stressed on other occasions, we do not sufficiently use the possibilities and advantages revealed by the socialist economic and scientific-technical integration.

TOWARD WHAT FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH AND RESULTS IT IS NECESSARY TO DIRECT THE FORCES OF THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT?

When at the February plenum the question of fundamental research was posed we started from the principles that this research has a determining role in implementing the scientific-technical revolution and in ensuring the necessary technological and market breakthrough. There is no area which at the present does not urgently need such research.

I think that many urgent measures are necessary in this area.

-- First of all, there is a great need to work out a NATIONAL PROGRAM ON FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SELECTIVE STRATEGY. THE FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH MUST NOT BE THE MONOPOLY OF A SINGLE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION.

-- Special attention is to be devoted to fundamental research, toward which we must proceed from applicable scientific products

-- The embodied world scientific product. We must quickly transfer the leading institutes of the academies and the higher educational establishment to this direction.

-- The program must solve the issues of production sharing and specialization in the area of fundamental research with the fraternal socialist countries and first of all with the USSR.

There also is the important issue of TRANSFERRING THE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER COUNTRIES and how our scientific institutes which are engaged in fundamental and applicable research can master this knowledge. In many of my statements recently I have posed this problem. Taking its exceptional importance under consideration, I shall analyze this issue in detail.

THE ESSENCE OF THE PROBLEM IS HOW TO ORIENT OURSELVES TOWARD DIRECTLY IMPORTING AND UTILIZING THE VERY KNOWLEDGE WITH WHICH THE TECHNOLOGIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN CREATED, ALONG WITH UTILIZING THESE TECHNOLOGIES:

-- Because this knowledge is the carrier of the general and the specific in the technology systems;

-- And because this knowledge incorporates the possibilities of its multiplication in various technologies, and technical and productive implementations.

To put it differently, this means that today, while we utilize foreign experience in various forms, it is purposeful and justifiable to also master the scientific-technical knowledge, vested in this experience.

AS IS WELL KNOWN, THE POSTULATE OF THE FEBRUARY PLENUM REQUIRES THAT ONE BEGIN FROM A GIVEN APPLICABLE RESULT WHEN NEW FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IS INITIATED. THIS IS CORRECT. SIMULTANEOUSLY, IT IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO APPROACH A CERTAIN ACHIEVEMENT FROM THE "OTHER SIDE" -- TO UTILIZE THE KNOWLEDGE ON WHICH BASIS THIS ACHIEVEMENT (TECHNOLOGY, PRODUCT, OR SIMPLY A NEW KNOWLEDGE) HAS BEEN CREATED.

New and unsuspected possibilities are being revealed here for utilizing science and its results. The road of scientific search is being shortened. Great means are being saved. Possible risks are being cut.

Naturally, I am far from denying the necessity of our own original research. We shall comprehensively stimulate such research. However, we must take under consideration the fact that even original research cannot develop without utilizing the achievements of world science.

THE UTILIZATION OF THE EMBODIED SCIENTIFIC PRODUCT OF OTHER COUNTRIES NOW HAS EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. The whole issue is to utilize the embodied scientific product:

-- directly as a technology;

-- as a stimulant toward new fundamental research;

-- as a source of knowledge with which it has been created; [as published]

-- for applying the multiple-goal oriented approach and its new interpretation;

-- for multiplying the standard technological modules in various branches and activities;

-- and for the postulate "to search for the unknown in the known" with the view to systematize known technological solutions and technological systems with a new quality and productivity.

MANY CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF OUR SCIENCE SPRING FROM ALL THIS.

-- It is time to FIRST create a system of research, analysis and evaluation of knowledge with the view to its use in many directions, and SECOND -- to create our own national fund where we shall catalog this knowledge.

-- This system must radically answer the needs of the pre-plan research of the scientific and innovating units, and ensure the overcoming of the informational deficit in this direction, in order to remove unnecessary duplication and rediscover solutions known in the world and our science and practice.

THIRD. THE PLENUM POINTED OUT THAT WE DO NOT HAVE TO BEGIN A PROFOUND REORGANIZATION OF THE BASIC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES -- ACADEMIES, INSTITUTES, CATHEDRALS, SECTIONS, AND SO FORTH, BECAUSE THEY CORRESPOND TO THE MODERN LOGICAL STRUCTURE OF SCIENCE.

Simultaneously, the present stage requires certain improvements, especially in order to link science with production and increase the effectiveness of the work of the scientific units:

-- forming new (fixed and programming) units and organizations and closing down ineffective structures;

-- increasing or decreasing the volume and scope of the work of the active units and organizations;

-- allying scientific organizations and units to work out and solve complex problems.

THE RIGHTS of scientific organizations and units as self-governing organizations MUST EXPAND in everything connected with internal restructuring, the rational division and use of the resources, and the combination and integration of resources, regardless of their dependence or "branch" and territorial origin.

IT IS NECESSARY TO REVIEW AGAIN THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND THEMATIC-FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF OUR ENTIRE SCIENTIFIC FRONT IN ORDER TO:

-- implement our new visions of selective strategy;

-- give priority to strengthening and developing the scientific front along the strategic directions of scientific-technical progress;

-- develop technological orientation and specialization in the structure of the scientific front in order to work out and transfer modern technologies;

-- increase the participation of science in the investment process, closely combining scientific research and designing activity;

-- form, develop, and unite structures which ensure the intensification of scientific and engineering labor along the line of its automation to receive high-quality and complete scientific products;

-- In this context, quickly and complexly develop the engineering and experimental activities, experimental production, industrial and pilot installations, and others, leading to a quick and effective embodiment of the scientific-products;

-- begin the development of well-equipped laboratories for collectively utilizing the unique and expensive apparatuses and equipment. This is to be done with the participation of the state and the interested organizations;

-- increase and diversify the forms of international scientific-technical cooperation, especially with the USSR and the other socialist countries, including through the construction of new fixed and programming collectives, joint scientific-production trusts, laboratories, institutes, journals, and so forth.

-- better utilize the possibilities of specialization and work of our specialists in established world scientific enters and in international scientific organizations and foundations.

It is necessary to effect an INTEGRATION OF THE FORCES AND RESOURCES OF THE VARIOUS SUBSYSTEMS OF THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT WHICH IS ADEQUATE FOR THE NATURAL LAWS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION AND THE OBJECTIVE PROBLEMS ARISING THEREFROM IN THE INTERNAL LAW-GOVERNED PRINCIPLES OF SCIENCE ITSELF. It is particularly important to ensure the most efficient forms for functional integration of the academic, higher educational, and production scientific units both in the development of "branch" problems and in complex scientific-technological fields (such as microelectronics, new materials, and biotechnologies).

-- In this spirit, the integration between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the "Kliment Okhridski" Sofia University must be freed from all shackles and hindrances. It is necessary to map out new forms and means for integration between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the higher educational institutions.

On the basis of the social-state and state-social principle, a start can be made toward COMBINING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL FORCES INTO ASSOCIATIONS ACCORDING TO OKRUGS OR REGIONS. Such an approach will enable us to harmoniously develop scientific-technical progress throughout the country, while at the same time taking into account the specifics and nature of the scientific-technical requirements and the progressive changes of the technological links in every okrug and every region. This method will assist in the following:

-- The complex solving of scientific-technical problems and of the transfer of technologies;

-- Development of the material-technical and data base of scientific and engineering-applications activities;

-- Rational utilization of the opportunities for the multiple development of scientific and technological solutions.

I am far from saying that a move toward such associations should be made in every territorial system. This will be justified in areas where the necessary scientific-technical potential is available, where the association of the various units will increase the opportunities for them to solve common tasks and important problems, and so on.

ACCORDINGLY, WHICH FORMS will be applied -- associations, corporations, etc. -- should be determined by the concrete conditions, nature, and demands of the problems for solution. What one needs is to photograph the problems, and make bold proposals on this basis which eliminate the bureaucratic approach.

When we speak about the scientific-technical revolution, we sometimes forget or fail to mention THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. Now, after the February plenum, this will be an inadmissible error. The scientific-technical revolution will be carried out by people, and the success of the great cause will largely depend on how these people are prepared ideologically, politically, morally, psychologically, and so on. In addition, at the February plenum the subject was raised of breakthroughs in the style of work of the economic, state, and party apparatus. The application in practice of the developments from this document directly comes down to the science of economics, law, sociology, and the other social sciences. Here nothing serious can be achieved without these sciences.

-- It is now time to seriously consider and reach long-lasting solutions of the problems connected with THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, and to find a state solution for the planning and financing of their work. Here too we must have selectivity, goals, and tasks, which are to be assigned to program collectives, and so on.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES MUST PROMOTE THE OVERALL REORGANIZATION OF OUR IDEOLOGICAL WORK.

-- Our ideology cannot be a secondary, auxiliary factor. It should develop upon its natural base -- the tasks which we are resolving on the domestic and international fronts.

-- Special attention must be devoted to the development and study of MARXISM-LENINISM. In this field also the criterion should be comparison with our earlier achievements.

-- Substantial weaknesses have become apparent in recent years in the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. The contents of the teaching materials do not reflect the actual problems of our development. The contents are not drawn from the policy which the party is conducting, or from the colossal undertakings which we are carrying out. In many cases one sees an inability to connect the theoretical postulations organically and excitingly with the current problems of our social development and generally with the present day.

-- IT WILL BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE POLITBURO TO ADOPT A DECISION TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF THE ELABORATION OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND ITS STUDY IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

FOURTH. ON THE ISSUE OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AND TITLES, AND CONCERNING THE GROWTH AND STIMULATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC CADRES.

It must be clearly understood -- if we do not bring the parameters of this system and its functioning into complete agreement with the following:

-- The goals and tasks which we are setting ourselves;

-- The requirements for the scientific and professional growth in science to be linked with and directly stem from the level and significance of the creative contribution of the cadres to the solving of these tasks; and -- with the developed need for the highly efficient intensive replication of our cadre potential in the sphere of science and the technologies; if we do not accomplish this, then all decisions in the field of organization and administration of the scientific front, however good they are, will fail to bring about the desired effect.

WHAT ARE THE CHIEF FEATURES, WHAT MUST THE DOCUMENTS AND THE LAW ON THE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDE?

-- The receiving of scientific degrees and scientific titles should be a natural result of the creative development and work of implementation of the cadres, and should not divert them from their active participation in the collective scientific-research process and in teaching work.

-- The scientific degrees should also contribute to the development and implementation of ORIGINAL scientific and technological ideas and solutions in science and in practice, as well as to the application in the most effective manner of BORROWED scientific products, their development, and their multiplication.

-- It is clear that, alongside the classical method (through defending dissertations), the doors should be opened wide for the acquisition of scientific degrees as a result of winning a competition for ideas and solutions or a competition for the solving of important problems in science and practice.

-- Every program collective, provided definite results required by the law are in existence, may propose that its members defend these results for the purpose of acquiring a scientific degree according to the relevant procedure.

-- It is necessary that the forms, methods, time limits, and procedures for receiving scientific degrees and titles be evaluated on the basis of serious analysis of the practices employed hitherto in Bulgaria. It is high time to eliminate the vicious practice of making the award of scientific degrees seem like festive shows, and replacing the critical, in-depth discussion of scientific developments with empty, longwinded praise.

-- Specifically constituted EXPERT SCIENTIFIC COUNCILS, with the participation of the most prominent specialists from the various units, including the consumers, should be employed for awarding scientific degrees. In this way we will overcome routine attitudes, bureaucratism, local patriotism, getting in a rut, and narrow specialization on the part of the relevant councils.

THERE MUST BE NO MORE TRANSFERRING ACADEMIC PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND GROWTH OF THE CADRES TO THE UNITS ATTACHED TO ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE ENGAGED IN PLANNING AND DESIGN ACTIVITIES AND IN THE INTRODUCTION OF TECHNOLOGIES INTO PRACTICE.

-- Why, for example, are those working in such units required without exception to be scientific fellows, to grow in an official and a material respect, to be forced to defend dissertations, and to be diverted in this manner from their direct task? Is it not enough for them to be good planners, good designers, and good technologists with the appropriate material, official, and moral recognition?

-- Here an adequate and simplified system must be introduced for scientific degrees and titles, but with sufficient variety to take accurately into account the complexity of the work and the level of the rights and responsibilities of the cadres -- to have, for example, the grades of leading chief, and senior (planner, designer, or technologist) -- this is sufficient.

-- With regard to the level of rights and payment, these cadres should be brought into line right now with the corresponding titles and degrees in the academies and higher institutes.

IT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE QUESTIONS OF PAYMENT AND ADDITIONAL MATERIAL AND MORAL INCENTIVES FOR THE CADRES ENGAGED IN SCIENCE AND ITS APPLICATION TO BE RESOLVED IN AN INTEGRATED WAY, and for the relevant documents to begin to be brought into application this very year. Here the following is needed:

FIRST. To substantially increase the basic remuneration of these cadres in accordance with their new mission and with the new high responsibilities and demands on this frontline section of the cadre potential.

SECOND. Two pay scales, figuratively speaking, should be applied -- one for people who perform routine activities, and another intended for those who create and design at a world scientific level.

-- An individual or body which fails to carry out its scientific activity the development and solving of important ideas, problems, and tasks (an organization, collective, or scientific worker) should receive a fixed minimum "Working Wage" labor remuneration, while in the event of established inefficiency the individual or body should be reassigned to other work.

-- Everything else relating to the increase of pay should be dependent on the level of the creative contribution and the importance of the plan tasks resolved. Here too there can be no limitations.

-- A new system should be created to provide incentives for great inventions and contributions to the development and transfer of technologies. Special payment should be provided for creativity, for the fact that a highly efficient technology has been created or introduced into practice.

-- This requires the annual certification to be organized so as to become an effective means for stopping the involvement of the scientific workers in party non-plan-related developments and, on the other hand, TO GIVE THE SCIENTIFIC WORKER THE CHANCE OF APPLYING HIS CREATIVE POWERS MAINLY AT HIS PLACE OF WORK.

-- It is also necessary to provide additional incentives for especially high achievements reached in the course of carrying out the plan tasks.

In order words, the payment and provision of incentives for scientific workers should be organized on the principles of PIECE WORK, i.e. we should pay not in relation to the position or post held, but to the results produced.

It is necessary in the near future to ensure the training on a broad front of new scientific reinforcements and longterm goal-oriented specializations of YOUNG PROMISING SCIENTIFIC WORKERS in renowned institutes of higher education, leading institutes, and organizations of the shockworkers of the highest quality, able to take up and solve the new problems -- on the crest of the wave of the scientific-technical revolution.

Here we need a radical change in the work of the competent organs, control, and responsibility.

MORE EFFECTIVE, BOLDER AND FLEXIBLE METHODS ARE EVIDENTLY NECESSARY FOR PROVIDING INCENTIVES AND ENSURING THE GROWTH OF THE CADRES. Given that we have started carrying through a scientific-technical revolution, we must utilize everything of value in the experience of the leading countries in this field too, using this experience in conformity with our aims and capabilities. Of course, this does not mean that we are to draw a line under progressive traditions and experience. Absolutely everything which has outlived its time and is holding up progress, distorting, and deforming the ambitions and results in creative development, must be pulled up "by the roots."

It will be correct for the HIGHER CERTIFICATION COMMISSION to be transferred to the Council for Science, Culture, and Education under the Council of Ministers, and for the necessary alterations to it to be carried out.

With regard to the law for the scientific organizations which will also decide matters concerning the scientific degrees and titles, it is appropriate to continue the preparatory work on the law when it has been submitted for discussion by the First Science Congress.

All changes arising from the consideration set out in this document are to be incorporated in the law; thought should also be given to the question of the appropriateness of the presently existing range of scientific degrees.

THE QUESTION ARISES OF THE SCIENCE CONGRESSES. It is clear that, whatever changes we introduce into the state-social and social-state principle following the formation of the Council of Science, Culture, and Education under the Council of Ministers, it will be necessary for science congresses to be convened periodically. It is evident that the work of these congresses should be chiefly devoted to the discussion of the condition and the tasks of the scientific front, with the country's socioeconomic development in mind.

In conclusion, I want to stress that now profound alternations are needed over the entire scientific front. Otherwise we cannot solve a single problem of our development.

EVERY SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION MUST CARRY OUT AN ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF ITS POTENTIAL AND ADOPT A PROGRAM FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT AND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A RADICAL CHANGE IN ITS ACTIVITY.

IV. CERTAIN PROBLEMS IN THE CADRE PROVISION FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

I consider that the documents prepared in this field should be submitted to the Council of Ministers, which will approve a plan schedule for their implementation, starting already from the beginning of 1986.

The cardinal problem in cadre provision is how, using the existing labor resources, we will implement the scientific-technical revolution. This also determines the chief strategic direction in this field, namely:

-- To drastically increase the quality of the total work force in accordance with the requirements for the development and transfer of fundamentally new technologies, and

-- To achieve the most rational utilization of the active section of the population and to wage a fight against the reckless squandering of human labor, skills, and labor resources, which in Bulgaria has become a true disaster.

This means that we must effect a radical change in the work of developing and most effectively utilizing the most valuable factor -- the humane one, since man's knowledge, practical skills and intellect are the greatest riches of our society. From there stems the task to elevate the human factor -- in the educational, spiritual, social, and political aspects.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, IT IS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE A HIGH PROFESSIONALISM AT ALL LEVELS.

Here we are talking not about home-grown professionalism, not about the professional skills of yesterday, but about a qualitatively new level for all cadres. We are talking about a new type of TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING, ADAPTATION, AND THINKING OF THE CADRES, which is a universal and exceptionally important problem, on which the country's future development depends.

-- The chief thing for the EXECUTIVE CADRES is for a fundamentally new organization of professional training and professional skill development to be implemented in practice, as a process carried out in the following three stages:

a) On joining the profession (initial qualification). The stage known in our traditions as APPRENTICESHIP, which will already be carried out, with a qualitatively new content and conditions, at the third stage of school;

b) On maturing in the profession (secondary qualification); when the younger worker, JOURNEYMAN, is initiated into the secrets of his profession; and

c) When, in the course of his working activity, the worker has completely mastered his profession (higher qualification), when he has achieved the stage of MASTERY; then further incentives are also to be created for further improvement and for acquiring new titles and additional job skills.

These three levels are to form the basis for setting up a new system of payment and incentives for labor.

For THE ENGINEERING CADRES it is necessary to provide a type of preparation and organization of work which will bring about a sharp increase in the creative nature of engineering work in the fields of production, science, and administration, and training.

-- There must be a drastic change in the level of qualifications of THE SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, who to the greatest extent determine the possibilities for creating qualitatively new technologies.

IN THE SECOND PLACE, A RADICAL CHANGE IS NEEDED IN THE UTILIZATION OF THE LABOR RESOURCES AND THE WHOLE WORKING SECTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE FULL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT OF THEIR LABOR.

At present we are a country which does not use its labor resources in a rational manner. Organization, order, and discipline is needed in this direction also.

IN THE THIRD PLACE, CADRE ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE SO ORGANIZED AND CONDUCTED AS TO OPEN UP, PRESERVE, ENRICH, AND COMPLETELY UTILIZE THE PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL CAPACITIES OF MAN with his own participation in this process.

-- Work must be speeded up in the prescribed directions and the results obtained immediately applied in practice.

IN THE FOURTH PLACE, THERE MUST BE A DECISIVE REARRANGEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE WHOLE ACTIVITY RELATING TO CADRE PROVISION FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, in order to achieve a qualitatively new structure and balance of the country's labor resources.

-- It must be said that here we have the most typical examples of the style which has already been discussed in the memorandum concerning style and methods of work.

I think that one important conclusion is to be drawn from everything that has been said so far: A SERIOUS REORGANIZATION IS NECESSARY OF THE WHOLE OF OUR ACTIVITY RELATING TO THE TRAINING, UTILIZATION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CADRES. For this purpose we have available a complete conception and the relevant elaborations, which the BCP Central Committee has approved as program documents.

CONCERNING THE TRAINING OF EXECUTIVE CADRES AND HIGHLY QUALIFIED SPECIALISTS.

The main direction for the development of SECONDARY EDUCATION is reorganization on the basis of the principles embodied in the theses for the development of education and in the documents of the February plenum.

WHAT HAS TO BE DONE?

FIRST. All necessary conditions must be created for REAL COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION of the younger generation.

SECOND. We must continue to build up THE UNIFORM SECONDARY POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, AND ENSURE THE COMPLETE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF ALL SCHOOLCHILDREN, which must correspond to today's level, and most of all to tomorrow's level of scientific-technical progress.

IT IS EXPEDIENT FOR CERTAIN REVISIONS TO BE MADE IN THE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

-- The work is to be carried out at a qualitatively new level IN ACADEMIC-PROFESSIONAL COMPLEXES, the training in which will ensure the mastering of a broad range of modern professions.

-- Changes are to be made in THE CONTENT AND NOMENCLATURE OF THE PROFESSIONS, which are to reflect the technological orientation of the teaching and the professional training of the pupils.

-- In the course of the teaching at THE THIRD STAGE, a start is to be made on THE MASTERING OF INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES. On this basis INTEGRATION OF PROFESSIONS is to be implemented.

-- Particular attention must be paid to the study of mathematics throughout the entire training course, including applied mathematics as a basis of mastering electronic-computer technical equipment and of mastering the processes of contemporary automation.

-- As of the 1986-87 school year we must introduce the subject: "Basis of Information Science."

-- The PRODUCTION PRACTICE of students must be reorganized and sufficient time, as well as necessary conditions must be guaranteed for highly efficient work and for mastering modern technologies and productions.

-- As of 1986, we should accomplish the transition toward a 12-year course of training in the most difficult professions.

-- We must promptly develop a network of PROFESSIONAL CLASSES for young boys and girls, who for various reasons, do not complete the first stage of comprehensive school.

THIRD. A system of MEASURES FOR DEVELOPING A SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL DISPOSITION among students and parents and among all our public as regards the social function of the secondary school, as regards solid mastering of professions and self-implementation of all boys and girls, must be realized.

-- The present forms and links of job training and professional training are outdated. They do not conform to the labor traditions of the Bulgarian people and produce considerable shortcomings in the professional training of the young generation.

-- Blatant irregularities exist in this respect and they should be promptely corrected.

FOURTH. The consistent implementation of DEEP QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN THE CONTENTS OF EDUCATION, AS WELL AS IN THE METHODS OF TRAINING are necessary. In this connection, the correlation between the INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND INFORMATION PROCESSING must be assessed.

-- The organization of the educational process must be perfected on the basis of a genuine INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

-- It is high time to introduce subjects and methods of training which are appropriate to the goals and character of the uniform school and which should apply to all grades, in particular, to the training-professional complexes.

-- It is necessary to consistently apply the principle of the OBLIGATORY, ELECTIVE, AND FACULTY training from the first to the last grade, and it is necessary to overcome the inexplicable lagging in this field.

-- Work must be accelerated in connection with implementing the comprehensive measures, mapped out in the Theses for the development of education, SO THAT A DECISIVE AND DRASTIC CHANGE MAY BE MADE IN THE WORK OF THE TEACHING CADRES. We must practically implement the postulate that SCIENTIFIC WORKERS -- from research students to distinguished scientists -- AS WELL AS CREATIVE ARTISTS should teach in secondary schools.

FIFTH. As of the 1986-87 period the development of A NEW TYPE OF POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL should begin. THE CADRES WHO ARE GRADUATES OF SUCH POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOLS WILL REPRESENT LINKS BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE CADRES AND THE SPECIALISTS WHO ARE GRADUATES FROM HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, so that the shortage of specialists in a number of branches and in certain areas of the country should be overcome, and so that they may accomplish qualitatively new activities and functions.

The second problem concerns the creation of prerequisites for expanding a general movement aimed at INCREASING THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND OF QUALIFICATIONS, AND AT MASTERING NEW TECHNOLOGIES, SO THAT THE EXECUTIVE CADRES AND SPECIALISTS MAY ACHIEVE HIGH PROFESSIONAL MASTERY.

The scientific-technical revolution will be the cause and the fate of those who are now engaged in national economy and they must be prepared for it.

Within short periods we must implement profound changes in the forms of improving education and qualifications of cadres. These changes must be oriented toward the necessary PROMPT PROFESSIONAL SPECIALIZATION, RE-QUALIFICATION, AND PRE-TRAINING OF THE ACTIVE CADRES, in order to ensure A PERMANENT DEVELOPMENT of each worker and specialist.

-- We must accomplish a critical analysis of the presently existing links and we must improve their activities to perfection in order to ensure AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The network of GOAL-ORIENTED BRANCH AND TERRITORIAL FORMS for the development of education and for an improvement of qualifications must be developed in conformity with the rapidly changing needs of national economy.

-- The entire system of CORRESPONDENCE COURSES AND EVENING SCHOOLS, AS WELL AS OF FACTORY CLASSES must be totally reorganized AND WE MUST PROVIDE FOR A COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING ON THE JOB especially for workers up to the age of 30. The education must be completed, with or without taking final exams. However, only those who have taken their final exams are entitled to attend institutions of higher learning.

-- The new qualification degrees must be obtained after an organized and periodic accumulation of knowledge, under conditions ensuring the most updated achievements in a given area of studies, or profession, and they must be periodically defended.

-- In the process of transition to a new system of degrees and qualifications, we must introduce respective requirements for education and for the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and skills in a certain area (mathematics, physics, chemistry, electronics, and so forth) for all executive cadres.

-- By the end of 1986 we must introduce a personal qualification document (in the form of passport, or certificate) which should reflect the professional and qualification development of the cadres throughout the entire period of their working life.

The improvement of the working people's education and qualifications must be THE MAIN CONCERN, DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

-- The changes in the education and qualifications of each member of the workers collective must represent one of the particularly important and obligatory indexes in compiling COUNTERPLANS AND THE INDIVIDUAL LABOR AGREEMENTS.

-- The educational and qualification level must be directly linked to the PERFECTION IN THE ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS WAGES.

-- Education and a higher qualification should be one of the basic criteria in THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM, THE ELECTION PRINCIPLE, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN HIS WORKPLACE.

-- In 1986, we must adopt the necessary documents and consistently accomplish a transition to the TRANSFER of those persons who occupy a certain position and exercise a certain function, without the necessary education and qualifications.

In the field of HIGHER EDUCATION, this backwardness is already acutely felt.

THE TASK WHICH WE ASSIGN OURSELVES IS THAT HIGHER EDUCATION SHOULD BECOME AN ADVANCED FRONT AND A REVOLUTIONIZING, MOVING FORCES OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION, AND OF OUR COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

How can we describe the necessary measures in this respect?

FIRST. The development and functioning of the system of higher education in this respect must be subjected to a dual goal:

-- Training of cadres at the level of contemporary science and culture, training of diversely developed and ideologically and politically tested personalities, who think and work in a creative manner, and who are capable of implementing scientific-technical revolution. In this connection we must introduce a three-level educational system likely to guarantee the integration of the technological training of young specialists.

-- Creation of scientific and scientifically-applied products and their efficient use in all fields of social life, and above all in the production sector, as well as in building the material-technical basis of developed socialism in our country.

SECOND. THE NECESSARY PREREQUISITES MUST BE CREATED FOR THE ASSERTION OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

-- Higher educational institutions must actively participate in shaping the state tasks, they must be assigned goals and resources and be fully responsible for the achievement of determined results.

-- The higher educational institutions must be assigned social tasks, the outset, tasks, likely to represent socioeconomic, ideological, and administrative, as well as other assignments, for the accomplishment of which scientific products are necessary, and for which the appropriate cadres must be trained.

-- Consequently, every educational institution is entitled to determine its own internal structure, its payroll, and the development of its material base.

THIRD. As early as during the 1987-88 period the training of cadres graduated from higher educational institutions on three qualification levels could begin.

-- THE FIRST QUALIFICATION LEVEL will involve the training of the rank and file detachments of our intelligentsia.

-- THE SECOND QUALIFICATION LEVEL will be acquired by those students who have manifested particular talents and capacities as designers, planner, technologists, economists, sociologists, teachers, and so forth. This kind of education will be developed on a more long-term basis.

-- THE THIRD QUALIFICATION LEVEL will be formed by the elite cadres, who have shown that they are capable of producing new ideas and original solutions in science, technology, and culture. Within the framework of their training the MOST TALENTED YOUTHS WILL BE ABLE TO COMPLETE THEIR STUDIES WITH A DISSERTATION. FOR THESE YOUNG PEOPLE THE THIRD LEVEL OF STUDIES WILL BE THAT OF RESEARCH STUDENTS.

All three qualification levels will be acquired through THE THREE-LEVEL STRUCTURE of education.

FOURTH. We must reorganize, consolidate and develop correspondence courses and expand the opportunities of training for those engaged in material production. We must implement the postulate, that THE MOST TALENTED AND MERITORIOUS MASTERS SHOULD BE ENTITLED TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

FIFTH. WE MUST ENGAGE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY AS A VANGUARD TRAINING-SCIENTIFIC AND PRODUCTION-EXPERIMENTAL CENTER, AIMED AT THE TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIALIZATION OF OUR COUNTRY, a university likely to integrate education with science and with new technologies.

-- AT THE FIRST STAGE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM SHOULD BEGIN BASED ON PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATIONS, IN THE "V.I. LENIN" HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, IN THE SOFIA HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, AS WELL AS IN CERTAIN FACULTIES OF THE "KLIMENT OKHRIDSKIY" SOFIA UNIVERSITY. STUDENTS WHO HAVE COMPLETED THE FIRST LEVEL OF TRAINING SHOULD BE ORIENTED TOWARD THE UNIVERSITY.

-- AT THE NEXT STAGE the university should train cadres of the elite for basic technological spheres, in which the People's Republic of Bulgaria specializes. The admission to university will begin as of the first course.

SIXTH. Special care should be devoted to the transformation of higher educational institutions into POWERFUL SCIENTIFIC-TRAINING CENTERS. We must resolutely overcome the underestimation of university studies.

A program should be approved for the building of TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS attached to the higher education institutions. Small enterprises should be created, which are to be "appended" to the higher education institutions, and in which new ideas are to be tried out, and the students trained in how to create technologies.

-- From the very next academic year, it is necessary to begin interdisciplinary training of cadres in the field of technology transfer.

IN ORDER TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS which arise from the state goals and tasks, the higher education institutions should gradually change over to providing scientific services to whole sectors of industry and become part of branch, national, and international program organizations.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the building of the following FOUR TYPES OF STRUCTURES is to begin:

-- For fundamentally new technological quests in the leading sectors of the technological fields;

-- Organizations for bringing the forefront of production directly INTO SCIENCE;

-- Scientific-production laboratories for pilot production over a broad range of products; and

-- Scientific-production laboratories for short-run production of their own scientific product under contract to other scientific organizations.

To develop the higher education institutions, immediate measures are to be undertaken to provide all necessary financial, material-technical, and cadre conditions.

I believe that the issues which I have raised here can also form a subject for examination at the science congress and the forthcoming national conference on higher education.

CONCERNING CERTAIN PRIORITIES IN CADRE PROVISION.

FIRST. GOAL-ORIENTED PROGRAMS MUST BE SET UP within short time scales TO ENSURE PROVISION OF THE NECESSARY QUALIFIED EXECUTIVE STAFF, SPECIALISTS, AND SCIENTIFIC WORKERS FOR THE STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS and certain fields which are of particular importance at the present stage.

-- Scientific and engineering-innovating cadres are to be provided for the development, production marketing, and multiplication OF THE STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES. As early as in 1986, cadres with higher education up to 30 years of age are to join the system for post-diploma qualification and be trained for the requirements of MICROELECTRONICS, BIOTECHNOLOGIES, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS.

-- In order to waste no time and to speed up the training of such cadres, scientific institutes and organizations, including those from production, which are working in the field of the modern technologies and have a modern base available with highly qualified cadres, should engage most directly in this activity.

-- FOREIGN SPECIALISTS in all fields should be brought in on a wide scale to transmit experience and know-how, in order for new technologies and methods to be mastered quickly.

SECOND. Priority should be given to factors and conditions which stimulate qualitative transformations in the structure and qualification of the cadres' scientific and technological potential.

-- Special attention should be devoted to the cadres which are responsible for the material implementation of the products of science: technologists, designers, planners, experimenters, applications specialists, organizers, and so on.

-- The tendency should be overcome for cadres' age to increase, and the absolute increase should be predominantly from selecting young cadres up to 30 years of age. Active work is to develop to speed up the training of young scientific cadres.

-- BRIGHT TALENTS AND CREATIVELY THINKING, KNOWLEDGEABLE, AND CAPABLE SPECIALISTS should be sought out and offered comprehensive support. Opportunities are to be created for them to specialize in the leading world scientific institutes and higher education institutions.

-- The necessary documents are to be drawn up and approved for raising THE SOCIAL STATUS of engineers and technologists.

THE HIGHLY QUALIFIED CADRE POTENTIAL SHOULD BE DIRECTED to those sectors of science which are linked with the industrial branches most susceptible to scientific-technical progress, and a multiple-goal-oriented effect ensured over a broad front of the production or nonproduction sphere.

This requires that the leading sectors be identified which create THE SCIENTIFIC GROUND BASE FOR TOP SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS AND VANGUARD TECHNOLOGIES. Preference is to be given to meeting the cadre requirements of these sectors.

Preference is to be given to directing cadres for the development of scientific fields and technologies on the basis of THE NONMECHANICAL EXERTION OF EFFECTS on objects and processes.

-- A flexible mechanism should be created for the speedy redirection of scientific-technical cadres to new priority directions.

THIRD. In order to provide cadres for THE SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES it is necessary:

-- To train at a fast rate CADRES WITH A BROAD BACKGROUND for administration and production in the small and medium-sized enterprises.

-- Starting from 1986 the possibility is provided for LEADING CADRES AND SPECIALISTS WITH HIGHER AND HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION FROM THE SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE PLANTS WHENEVER NECESSARY to train and obtain a second area of specialization without competition.

-- THE EXECUTIVE CADRES are to be trained and qualified in two or more professions and obtain knowledge on the organization and management of labor and production.

FOURTH. Parallel to the work for comprehensively increasing the qualification the workers, activity is to develop to form in every collective ELITE NUCLEI OF HIGHLY QUALIFIED AND CREATIVELY THINKING WORKERS AND SPECIALISTS who are to be the impetus for the introduction of scientific-technical achievements and the struggle for high quality.

FIFTH. STABILITY AND PLANNING ARE TO BE INTRODUCED TO THE CADRES SUPPLY AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR RESOURCES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

During the period until 2000, the purposeful movement of cadres will be an essential factor in improving the cadre structure of the national economy. It will develop in close connection with the transformations which the scientific-technical revolution will evoke in the entire system of production forces and social relations.

Technological renewal must be accompanied by RESTRUCTURING THE LABOR POWER -- from branch, professional-regional, and qualifications points of view.

-- The system of relieving cadres from obsolete productions and DIRECTING them toward new directions must improve.

-- The complex purposeful programs for developing scientific-technical progress, improving the territorial structures, and constructing MAJOR NATIONAL OBJECTS must be obliged to contain sections dealing with cadres distribution.

-- The economic and legal measures of effectively USING LABOR TIME on the part of every worker and especially on the part of the highly qualified specialists, must strengthen. The system of paying for the work which has been done and not for the place and post which are filled must be introduced at all levels.

NEW AND MORE EFFECTIVE FORMS OF REVEALING ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF LABOR POWER ARE TO BE STUDIED AND INTRODUCED.

Developing and introducing modern quantitative NORMS AND RULES in the nonproduction sphere must begin. The process of COMBINING PROFESSIONS and posts must expand and encompass also specialists in the material production, including scientific activity.

-- The decisive improvement of THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR AND PRODUCTION, including through technological renewal, must begin.

-- The system of applying BRIGADE LABOR must improve. A tentative average annual saving of 25-30,000 people must be achieved by using more flexible forms, by better applying the economic approach, and by achieving a higher material interest of the brigades in the final results.

-- Small brigades of 3-4 people are also to be created and included in permanent labor collectives. The Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee and the interested departments and organizations are to improve the system of brigade labor in 1986.

-- Decisive measures are to be adopted for rationalizing the administrative institutions and administrative services, including on the basis of electronization.

-- The reorganization of the labor of TRAINEES, STUDENTS, AND PUPILS is to improve, and annual savings to the tune of 15-20,000 people, and in the future of 30-35,000 people, is to be implemented.

Better conditions are to be created for better and more rationally utilizing the labor of students, housewifes, and other contingents of uncommitted labor resources in activities connected with investing additional seasonal or part-time labor.

-- The utilization of the work of LABOR-CAPABLE PENSIONERS is to expand.

Limitations are to be removed and the continuation of labor activity after retirement age is to be stimulated for some groups of specialists with a high qualification.

-- Normative conditions are to be created for COMBINING THE ACTIVITIES of persons whose posts do not ensure a complete utilization of the working day (some drivers, janitors, dispatchers, and so forth). For this purpose, the necessary additional qualification is to be ensured.

SIXTH. THE ISSUE OF HIGHLY TRAINING EXECUTIVE CADRES AT ALL LEVELS NOW ACQUIRES A SPECIAL ACUTENESS.

As I have stressed on other occasions, one cannot manage anymore with the help of general culture and intuition. HIGH PROFESSIONALISM is needed in this area too.

-- In the first place, there is the issue of training LEADING CADRES for the economic units, especially for the structure-determining branches of material production. If I may so so, we mean here the training of our own, socialist managers.

-- In the second place, there is the issue of management training for specialists of all units of the management system. The modern conditions require high competency not only on the part of the first leader but also on the part of the entire team with which he works.

-- In the third place, there is the issue of ensuring PERMANENT TRAINING FOR ALL LEADING CADRES. This training must be done on a modern level, encompassing the entire spectrum of the modern methods of training -- from the traditional forms to the permanent self-training with the use of the appropriate consultant assistance.

Of course, measures are also needed for ensuring the appropriate management training of all working people. This stems from the essence of socialist democracy, which, as Lenin said, requires that the millions of working people take part in the management of state affairs.

Turning the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution into a nationwide cause, a cause of the ENTIRE BULGARIAN NATION is a task of a special significance.

With this purpose, political, economic, and intellectual levers are to be activated now, through which THE CREATIVE FORCES OF EVERY WORKER, SPECIALIST, AND LEADER, AND ALL SOCIALIST WORKERS ARE TO BROADLY DEVELOP, MANIFEST THEMSELVES, AND EXPAND:

-- It is necessary to create conditions of developing the MASS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CREATIVITY of the working people and introduce changes in its content, organization, and management;

-- The rich possibilities of the "banner of peace" movement are to be used to create broad space for the children's world and creativity.

Special attention must be further devoted to the MOVEMENT FOR YOUTH'S TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY.

Some 18 years have passed since this movement started developing. However, this area is a stage of the past. After the February plenum we entered the following, new stage.

What is this stage?

Very naturally, this is the stage the modern scientific-technical revolution, which we are to implement.

Now the movement on youth's technical scientific creativity must face no other tasks than the tasks posed by the February plenum.

-- First and foremost is to bring the movement's development into a stage of technological thought, subjected to the natural laws of the scientific-technical revolution, and to search for solutions on the basis of the newest and most vanguard technologies.

-- In this area, innovation of pieces, separate details, or separate constructions, as the situation now is, cannot be a leading factor anymore. Now we have to search for solutions, connected in technological cycles and technological production chains.

-- In this area, too, we have to proceed from transfer of constructions to transfer of technologies.

-- The following wave that the movement must tune in to, is the wave OF TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL IDEAS. Creative boldness, the romance of the unknown, and the penchant for risk are a typical priority of youth. This emotional and creative charge of youth must turn into a powerful upsurge and leading force. Figuratively speaking, an "avalanche" of ideas must conquer every exhibition.

Competitions of ideas, including independent exhibitions and ideas about the future are to be broadly organized. For example, an exhibition could be organized under the slogan "Bulgarian youth and its notion of technologies for the year 2000."

I would like again to draw attention to the issue of ideas, because the creation of new ideas is the nature of youth. Of course, an idea is still not a technology; however, innovative ideas produce revolutionary technologies. Therefore, this aspect of the movement is to be supported and developed.

-- As has been the case until now, so also in the future the movement must be a PARTNER in solving tasks incorporated in the plan. Simultaneously, it must also be a COMPETITOR in developing new ideas, new technologies, and constructions. In other words, it must search for and perform extraplan breakthroughs in scientific-technical progress; this means breakthroughs which are not routinely incorporated in the plan, or at the moment are not even a part of the scope of the state policy.

-- Principled new solutions are necessary in the area of the movement's material and scientific basis. Now, so to speak, it is subjected to the "do it yourself!" principle. It is necessary to bring about a close integration of the movement with the potential, resources, and possibilities of the scientific institutes, higher education establishments, and engineering-innovating organizations in the area of PRODUCTION. They must be the focus, center, and basis of the movement's development, to improve its scientific leadership and its information and resources supply.

-- It is purposeful that a part, say, 10-12 percent of the means of these organizations, are devoted to extraplan issues, including, of course, issues serving the needs of the movement.

-- The rich possibilities of scientific equipment in these organizations must be utilized fully for the needs of the technical and scientific creativity of youth.

-- The movement must gradually create its own basis. I say "gradually," because now we do not have such possibilities.

-- The various forms of the movement must be used to implement COMPREHENSIVE POLITECHNICATION of the young generation. From earliest childhood LASTING INTERESTS are to be created in the area of technique and technology, so that their TECHNOLOGICAL THOUGHT forms and develops, and we are to facilitate the mastering of computer technology.

Also in the future the movement must be constructed on the premise of the social and state principle.

AS FAR AS THE SCIENTIFIC LEADERSHIP IS CONCERNED, IT MUST BE FULLY TRANSFERRED TO THE HANDS OF SCIENCE, WHILE THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP REMAINS AS IT IS NOW, THE RIGHT AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE KOMSOMOL.

The Movement of Youth's Technical and Scientific Search must consolidate as a factor of great significance in the UNIFORM SYSTEM OF SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION to develop and utilize the unsuspected intellectual possibilities of man, and for the young generation's intellectual development and communist education.

We must remember that THE ROLE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK in training our entire nation and in its activation and participation in implementing the decisions of the February plenum IS GREAT. Now in this area too, a new postulate is necessary. Ideological work must not be reviewed only as a factor which facilitates the implementation of the economic tasks. An organic connection and unity must be established between ideological work, economic development, and forming the socialist personality, culture, and education.

Such are the main issues and tasks which we must discuss.

Now we have a clear NATIONAL STRATEGY of implementing the scientific-technical revolution. We have a COMPREHENSIVE ELABORATION FOR THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW VISIONS AND APPROACHES IN THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY, adopted by the February 1985 BCP Central Committee plenum.

We realize that OUR STRATEGY, TACTICS, AND APPROACHES, WHICH WE HAVE EARMARKED FOR DEVELOPING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SPHERES CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THE COMBINED ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY, WHICH WE PUT INTO EFFECT WITH THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AND FIRST OF ALL WITH THE USSR.

It is our historical task to implement the scientific-technical revolution, and for us, as a Central Committee and a Communist Party, it must be clear what a monumental and consistent task it is, as well as what a mobilization of forces is necessary to solve this task.

We must speak clearly and openly with the people and everyone must know and be convinced that there is no other path to success and prosperity.

On this basis, we must develop a broad-scale activity, and mobilize all material-technical, scientific, cadre and other resources. We must put into effect the work to FORM NEW QUALITIES in the socialist worker, related to technological thought and action.

Now more than ever it is necessary TO STRUGGLE FOR A NEW ORGANIZATION, ORDER, AND DISCIPLINE. This is the essence of the simple truth of success, and we must turn this truth into a CREDO AND LAW for everybody -- whether a worker, student, scientist, or leader.

As never before we must now, under the leadership of the party, implement a great and consistent POLITICAL WORK at all levels, and in every collective. This will be a continuous process, accompanied by many difficulties and problems, contradicting the obsolete and the routine, lack of responsibility, and fear of taking risks. Therefore, the party organs and organizations must establish HIGH POLITICAL CRITERIA for the activity of every leader and every executive.

This is where the great ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PARTY stem from, and also of the party organizations, and every communist as we put into effect the decisions we adopt now.

We shall perform this colossal task in full unity of thought and common work with our loyal and tested ally -- the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union.

The role of the Fatherland Front, the Trade Union, the Komsomol, and all public and creative organizations is exceptionally important for this cause.

It is the duty and responsibility of all factors TO PREPARE THE NATION AND MOBILIZE IT FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. For us t[illegible] and there can be no other alternative.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR BCP CONGRESS

30 Mar Arrivals

AU301910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the following delegations arrives in Sofia today to take part in the 13th BCP Congress: From the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana; the Angolan MPLA Party of Labor; the Brazilian Communist Party; the Ecuadoran Communist Party; the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement of Grenada; the Guatemalan Labor Party; the Iraqi Communist Party; the Communist Party of Jordan; the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica; the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party; the Palestinian Communist Party [as heard]; the People's Party of Panama; the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal; the Sri Lanka Communist Party; the Norwegian Communist Party; the Vietnamese Communist Party; the Philippine Communist Party; the Workers Party of Jamaica; a representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Bahrain [as heard]; the Communist Party of Bangladesh; the Lebanese Communist Party; the Communist Party of Syria; and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The foreign delegations to the 13th BCP Congress were met by Comrade Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and other officials.

More 30 Mar Arrivals

AU302029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 Mar

[Text] By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the following delegation arrived in Sofia today to take part in the 13th BCP congress: the [illegible]PSO; the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria; the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; the Communist Left Party of Sweden; and the Swedish Communist Workers Party.

At Sofia airport the guests were met by Comrades Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, and by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee.

31 Mar Arrivals

AU311851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee the following delegations have arrived in Bulgaria to participate in the 13th BCP Congress: the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front-- ZANU; the Communist Party of Malta; the Malta Labor Party; the African National Congress of South Africa; the Communist Party of Greece; the Workers' Party of Ethiopia; the Australian Socialist Party; the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People -- AKEL; the Communist Party of Israel; the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; the Yemen Socialist Party; the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador; the Congolese Labor Party; Madagascar's Congress of Indepenence; the Communist Party of Luxembourg; the Turkish Labor Party; the Leftist Union of Turkey and Turkish Kurdistan; and the United National Independence Party of Zambia.

More 31 Mar Arrivals

AU31191 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee the following delegations have arrived to participate in the 13th BCP congress: the Peruvian Communist Party; the San Marino Communist Party; the Tunisian Communist Party; the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; the Canadian Communist party; the Communist Party of the United States; The Communist Party of Great Britain; the Communist Party of Ireland; the Frelimo Party of Mozambique; and the Communist Party of the Republic of South Africa.

RCP Delegation Arrives

AU311931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee on 31 March a RCP delegation led by Emil Bobu, member of the Politburo Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Bulgaria for participation in the 13th BCP Congress. Venerica Patru, first secretary of the RCP Vilcea County Committee, and Liviu Minda, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, are also members of the delegation.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Grisha Filipov, and by responsible BCP Central Committee associates.

TODOROV RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMAN 31 MAR

AU311925 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received Mr. Thomas Lantos, congressman of the Democratic Party and member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, who is paying a visit to this country.

The two sides discussed the possibilities for a more active exchange in the field of culture and for stepping up of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the U.S. and the contacts between the members of parliament of the two countries.

U.S. RESPONSE TO GORBACHEV ADDRESS CONDEMNED

LD301933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Radomir Horzinka commentary]

[Text] Yesterday's address by Mikhail Gorbachev again surprised all those who blindly rely only on force and want to dictate conditions to others. This is documented tellingly, for example, by the latest U.S. nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert.

The aim of this nuclear test, which was carried out just before the expiry of the validity of the moratorium which was unilaterally declared by the USSR, must be clear even to someone who is not exactly familiar with the fine nuances of high politics. This typical reply by the United States to the Soviet moratorium, in which, at the same time, contempt at mankind and life in general is expressed, was in fact meant to make the USSR yet again resume underground nuclear tests. Western communications media also carried carefully timed articles according to which Moscow has, in fact, long been ready to launch nuclear warheads.

Mikhail Gorbachev demonstrated convincingly yet again yesterday that the USSR approaches the burning issues of mankind with maximum responsibility, according to a firmly set out guideline, although it has extended its unilateral moratorium once already and although it is ready now, after 31 March, when the Soviet moratorium expires, to continue refraining from nuclear tests until the United States carries out yet another underground explosion. The United States has thus been given a new opportunity so that in time, and in the interest of the whole world, it can reassess its intention to continue nuclear explosions.

But what can one think about the attitude of the White House which, only 5 hours after the address by the highest Soviet party figure, confirmed that the United States will continue its nuclear tests? It is unadmissible and highly irresponsible for the government of a nuclear power to devote so little time to the proposals which deal with the future fate of mankind. Why, such proposals should be studied very responsibly and in detail by entire teams of experts! Where did the assurance of the United States go -- that which says that it is only concerned with the preservation of peace?

It appears that Reagan's government always runs out of energy at a time when it has to make some truly important decision in the cause of peace. It also appears that this energy abounds as long as it is concentrated on actions whose only aim is purposefully to create new hotbeds ot tension in various parts of the world, whether armed provocations against Libya or the hateful campaign against Nicaragua.

The White House replied very vaguely also to the offer of Mikhail Gorbachev that he is willing to meet President Reagan anywhere in Europe as soon as possible to discuss questions concerning nuclear disarmament -- as if this were not an issue of the first order. The first reaction to the appeal by Mikhail Gorbachev, is, to put it mildly, far from constructive. The U.S. ruling circles, however, cannot forever ignore reality, dismiss the views of the world community, inasmuch as, according to Comrade Gorbachev's warning yesterday, it is not only a question of preserving peace, but also that of mankind's survival.

CTK Commentary

LD201744 Prague CTK in English 1551 GMT 30 Mar 86

["CTK Commentary on Mikhail Gorbachev's Television Speech by Jan Stejskal" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Moscow March 30 -- The proposal of General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev to include without delay the question of the halting of the nuclear arms tests in the agenda of the Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue is a new proof that the priorities of the Soviet foreign policy consistently respect the most urgent problems of war and peace in the present world.

The world public accepted the Soviet moratorium as an extraordinarily responsible decision which creates optimum conditions for the essential step towards nuclear disarmament. Washington's persistent unwillingness to join the Soviet initiative has on the contrary become a clear proof of the militarist basis of the U.S. political strategy which is in sharp contrast to the obligations agreed on at last year's Geneva summit meeting. By its regional and global policy the United States in fact reviews the Geneva agreement.

While Soviet peace proposals show a realistic road towards peace, the U.S. reaction to them reflects the true essence of Washington's political line. Its propaganda arsenal has failed in comparison with the realistic character of soviet initiatives.

The Soviet Union is well aware of its responsibility and its obligations. It rightly expects that a responsible stand on the crucial issue -- nuclear disarmament - will be taken also by the United States. Not by words but by deeds. This is the essence of the Soviet proposal.

CARDINAL TOMASEK DENOUNCES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

AU301353 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 30 (AFP) -- Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, 86, Roman Catholic primate of Bohemia, today denounced "attacks on human rights and fundamental freedoms -- particularly religious -- everywhere in the world."

In a Easter ceremony in which he also hailed a "growing number" of young Czechoslovaks he said were joining the church "with enthusiasm," he said non-respect for freedoms was behind present problems like the arms race. Cardinal Tomasek, before 3,000 worshippers at St. Guy's Cathedral in this communist capital, also appealed to families to have their children baptised.

Young people joining the church were "asking to receive the baptism after a serious spiritual preparation," he added. He denounced "the pollution of the environment," which he said constituted "a growing threat for life."

'CHARTER 77' ADOPTS DOCUMENT ON YOUTH SITUATION

AU251417 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The "Charter 77" civil rights movement has published a new document which primarily deals with the situation of youth. It contains a number of explosive demands to Parliament: reduction of military service to 18 months, establishment of an alternative national service for conscientious objectors, free development for jazz, pop and rock music, and opportunities for the young generation to travel abroad.

In their analysis of the situation of the CSSR youth, the civil rights activists argue that the young people feel restricted and hemmed in and that any independent initiative is being nipped in the bud by the official policy. Thus the young people feel like they are "on a conveyer belt that takes one straight from the cradle to the coffin." This feeling is one of the reasons why there are more and more young alcoholics in the CSSR, and why the number of drug addicts is going up.

Directly after the publication of the document, two of the Charter spokesmen, Martin Palous and Jan Stern, were summoned to the State Security Service and given a warning.

## FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS 17th CPCZ CONGRESS

### Poland's Porebski Address

AU292047 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] PAP, Prague -- Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who is leading the PZPR delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress, extended warm greetings to congress delegates and to all Czechoslovak Communists and working people from the PZPR and its leadership, from PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish workers class, and all the Polish working people. He also wished the congress successful debates.

The CPCZ is now summing up the achievements of the past 5 years and is doing it on the firm basis of the entire period of socialist construction in Czechoslovakis, T. Porebski said. the achievements of this construction can be seen in the great material, cultural, and ideological progress of the Czech and Slovak workers class and in the consolidation of the socialist satte and its international position and security based on the permanent allied ties with the USSR and all the socialist community countries.

Czechoslovakia of the eighties is a socialist country possessing highly developed industries and efficient agriculture. It is able to meet the individual and social needs of the working people and has to its credit great cultural achievements, which continue to be augmented. Czechoslovakia is a country of enlightneed and industrious people, who look confidently toward the future. Your achievements are results of the indefatigable work and struggle of the Czech and Slovak workers classes, active under the leadership of the CPCZ.

Dear Comrades, we offer you our sincere congratualations in connection with your achievments of all socialist countries. We congratulate you on these achievements as members of the socialist community and as representatives of a neighboring country, one that has had close links with you for over 1,000 years.

Our party, our socialist state, and our people, T. Porebski continued, attach great importance to consolidating and developing our cooperation with the CSSR in all fields. The close cooperation between our two parties, which always continues to develop, is of particular significance. Comprehensive cooperation is in the interest of our countries, speeds up the development of our economies, strengthens the friendship between our peoples, and is an important element of the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community. We want to strengthen this cooperation still further and enrich it with new forms and content, T. Porebski stressed.

As you no doubt know, T. Porebski continued, the PZPR continues to make intensive preparations for its 10th congress. The all-party -- actually, a nationwide -- discussion on the PZPR long-term program, which is a very important document for our party and which maps out the main tasks and goals of socialist construction up to the year 2000, has now begun in our country. Our party continues to rebuild its ranks and to increase the force of its influence. Advantageous trends continue to occur in our economy. Trade unionism is becoming stronger and stronger and has attracted over 50 percent of all workers employed by the socialized economy. The socialist youth unions continue to increase their membership and to extend their influence to larger and larger numbers of young people. All this is proof of the resolute and ultimate discomfiture of all the external forces and the internal enemies of socialism who attempted to attack the foundation of our socialist system and to weaken the cohesion and unity of the socialist community countries. You can always count on Polish communists. Poland was, is, and will be a permanent member of the socialist camp, T. Porebski stressed.

As PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the 27th CPSU Congress: "We are aware that the future of People's Poland primarily depends on the daily efforts of our people, who love their fatherland." We are convinced that the development of Poland and of other socialist countries will continue to be increasingly influenced by participation in the international division of production, by intensified cooperation among CEMA countries, including comprehensive cooperation with the USSR, the CSSR, and all the socialist countries, and by the unceasing intensification of integration processes. The comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress of CEMA countries up to the year 2000 is a good example of this cooperation. This will help us to exploit the enormous scientific and technological potential of the socialist countries, to considerably accelerate progress, promote material production, and better meet the working people's needs.

Of great importance are activities to promote further contacts between our peoples, to exchange experience and practical knowledge, to develop tourism, to enable young people to get to know each other better, and to do whatever intensifies our enduring friendship. In this connection we hope that contacts between our individual voivodships and provinces will continue to develop. The best example of these contacts is the cooperation between Katowice and Ostrava and beteween our mines and foundries. We want to expand cooperation between our border townships and we hope that extensive exchanges of vacationing children and youths will continue, T. Porebski said.

T. Porebski stressed that the 27th CPSU Congress had profoundly and creatively analyzed the present stage of socialist construction in the USSR and had mapped out tasks to decisively accelerate socioeconomic progress. The 27th CPSU Congress is of great significance for the Polish communists and for the entire socialist community. The new version of the program adopted by the CPSU Congress is a great stride along the road of developing the theory and practice of socialist construction under the conditions of the present needs and the challenges posed by the future. It is also a great program for strengthening peace and for liberating mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation. It is based on the proposals put forward by M. Gorbachev at the beginning of this year. We attach fundamental importance to these proposals.

The PZPR fully supports the Soviet proposals and will do all it can to implement them.

In conclusion, T. Porebski wished the Czechoslovak Communists and all the working people many achievements in developing their beautiful country and in successfully accomplishing the 17th CPCZ Congress resolutions.

## Nemeth Speech

LD271357 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Address by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP deputy general secretary and member of the Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the MSZMP delegation, at the 25 March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague -- recorded in Hungarian fading into Czech translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Husak, esteemed delegates to the congress, esteemed comrades. On behalf of the MSZMP delegation I cordially greet the delegates and all participants in the 17th CPCZ Congress. Allow me to convey to you and through you to all Czechoslovak Communists and the nations of Czechoslovakia a cordial greeting and best wishes from Hungarian Communists, from the Hungarian peoples building socialism, and from Comrade Janos Kadar personally. [applause]

Dear comrades. It is obvious from the congress documents and the report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak that the CPCZ, in the last 5 years, successfully managed and organized work on the construction of its country. As all real friends of Czechoslovakia we are filled with sincere joy over the fact that your people solved important tasks under the leadership of the party, that it continued to multiply its historical benefits, advanced in the building of socialism, and that economy and culture flourished and developed. Living standards improved in your country; the authority of your country in the world grew, as did the respect for your diligent and gifted peoples. The results you achieved embody the communist policy that serves the welfare of the working peoples and enjoys the support of the citizens as a vital force of socialism.

The documents of your congress, as well as reporting the past, pay great attention to the tasks of future. They map out the conditions for the path forward. Your program for the period until the end of the millenium which designates the main directions of future development, sets out tasks which are scientifically justified and demanding. We are convinced that your congress, which is filled with a comradely atmosphere, profound feelings of responsibility for the fate of your people and for peace, and also with the spirit of internationalism, will fulfill its tasks.

In the implementation of its resolution you can lean on your achieved socialist advantages and on the creative force of the working peoples of your country. You can lean upon all the advantages that are provided as a result of economic and political cooperation within our socialist community. We can all draw from the common experience of building work that is enriched with the specific practices of individual socialist countries. Of particular value for us are the theoretical and practical conclusions of outstanding importance and ambitions of the recent 27th CPSU Congress, which reflected a fresh approach and conveyed dynamic renovation.

We congratulate you on your achieved results, which represent much work, effort and well-fullfilled tasks, We wish the people of Czechoslovakia further successes in their work for the flourishing of their homeland.

Hungarian peoples are also building an advanced socialist society. They stood up to the difficult conditions of the past period and, with understanding, took on their shoulders the difficulties that were an inevitable result of a slower rate of economic development, and the necessity to improve the economic balance of the country. Despite this it is a fact that a number of material and spiritual values increased in our country, and that our peoples enjoy security.

Our 13th party congress held in March, set the task to increase the dynamism of social and economic development. The implementation of the economic program contained in our 5-Year Plan -- the aim of which is to accelerate the rate of economic growth and, on its basis, a distinct improvement in living standards -- requires greater effort from individuals and all society. It demands that we uncover and make use of our reserves, the sources of strength that are the result of socialist system and ownership relations: expand the demands for intensive development of all sectors of national economy and management; and that we update the technical base of production on a large scale. And it is also important to reinforce our economic, scientific-technical cooperation with socialist countries. We are aware that we have to cope with many difficulties and overcome a number of problems and concerns that are the results of objective causes as well as of shortcomings in our own work.

In spite of these concerns we are full of confidence, based on the fact that in our society the leading role of the party is asserted, that we follow a realistic program, and that our peoples agree with and support our policy. These are firm bases for the internal stability of our country which makes possible and at the same time requires further reinforcement of socialist features of our society, the further deepening of socialist democracy, faster adaptation to changing conditions in all spheres -- which is also to be found in the management of the national economy -- and better, more organized and more disciplined work in both the managerial and production sphere.

Dear friends, I can say with great satisfaction that the cooperation of our parties is characterized by mutual trust and readiness to help. The relations of our parties, countries and peoples are developing in a many-sided and fruitful manner. We are linked by a common ideological goal, the many threads of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. All this is in accordance with our goodneighborly, friendly, allied relationship.

However, there are important reserves to our cooperation, such as the better utilization of advantages stemming from being neighbors, the exploration of more effective new forms, the spread of production cooperation and specialization. The joint fostering of our peoples' wide-ranging and expanding relations, our progressive revolutionary and cultural traditions, the exhaustive and profound familiarization of one another's intellectual assets, strengthen mutual understanding, trust in one another, and our friendship. In this, a characteristically important role is played by the Slovak nationality living in the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian nationality living in the CSSR, which in the wake of the realization of the Leninist nationality policy create a linking bridge between our countries.

We again proclaim that our party and our government will ceaselessly work for the many-sided development of the two countries' relations, the deepening of our peoples' sincere friendship, which is also a contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries.

Dear comrades, we have the same views on the basic evaluation of the international situation. The key feature of foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is the reinforcement of the unity of socialist countries, and creative participation in the formation and implementation of our common foreign political efforts. Together, and also on our own, we strive for the promotion of peace and security. The international crucial task that will affect the future of mankind is to preserve peace, halt the arms race, prevent the militarization of outer space, and eliminate nuclear weapons. This means the creation of a counterbalance to and limitation of the influence of extremist imperialist circles, of the military-industrial complex and in particular the interests of U.S. groups that strive for armament.

We must mobilize all our strength to enhance trust in international relations so that peaceful coexistence will mean not only a warless situation but also unlimited mutually beneficial cooperation of countries with differing social systems. Therefore we also consider as very important -- and support with conviction -- the flexible proposals of the USSR for disarmament that take into consideration the safety of the other side, and which are proof of a sincere effort to start peace negotiation and to reach agreement. If sober and objective judgment were to prevail in U.S. responsible circles -- and this not only in words but deeds too -- new possibilities for talks and new prospects of international relations could open.

The Hungarian People's Republic is involved in a wide and active international arena. Our foremost effort is to reinforce the ties of alliance with the Warsaw Pact states and to improve the standard of cooperation within the CEMA framework. We are willing to cooperate with any one who sincerely strives for peace. We build our international contacts in the spirit of cooperation of equal partners.

Dear comrades, thank you for your attention. I wish the CPCZ which celebrates the 65th anniversary of its foundation this year, successful implementation of the resolutions of its 17th congress which are directed at succesfully building an advanced socialist society. [applause]

## Felfe Address

LD261440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Speech by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 25 March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress at the Palace of Culture in Prague; in German with superimposed Czech translation -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gustav Hsuak, Dear Comrades. On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, as well as of all the Communists of the GDR, I convey cordial fraternal combat greetings to the 17th CPCZ Congress. Dear comrades, we wish success to the deliberations of your combat-strengthened CPCZ, which are taking place on the eve of the 65th anniversary of its foundation. The results achieved by the Czechoslovak working people and Communists which were discussed here at the congress, represent a decisive factor for the strengthening of your socialist homeland and socialist community, as well as for safeguarding peace. These successes were facilitated by Marxism-Leninism, by the fact that the party forms a firm, indestructible unity with the people. We congratulate you sincerely on your good results.

Your congress is marked by optimism and a creative spirit. Implementation of clear perspectives as set out by Comrade Gustav Husak in the political report will no doubt contribute toward a purposeful progress in the economic and social fields. Comrade Klement Gottwald put forward a slogan: Build your homeland, you will strengthen peace. This is also followed by the GDR Communists in preparing for their 11th congress. They proceed according to the principle: the stronger socialism, the more secure peace. This is the affair of all the people of your country and of our country, of the entire socialist community.

Comrades, today when the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms race threatens the destruction of human civilization, the safeguarding of peace and the struggle against the arms race and against its spreading into space is of decisive importance. Therefore, we welcome wholeheartedly the proposals submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. They open up a perspective of the world without nuclear arms. The conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress which form a historical program of the formation of a new truly free and honorable society, point out a realistic system of international security. The U.S. Administration, which does not respect world public opinion at all, did not respond to the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to halt all nuclear arms tests, and it conducted a new nuclear explosion which goes against common sense. The present times call for bold political decisions. This cannot and must not be avoided by anyone. There is no other sensible alternative but peaceful competition of social systems. Your side is consistently aware of its responsibility and that is why it is concentrating its efforts, above all, on active dialogue with all political responsible forces in order to exert influence against the nuclear threat and to contribute toward a turn for the better in international relations. In sharp contradiction with this approach is an agreement between Kohl and Weinberger on cooperation in the preparation of the so-called "star wars". Politicians have always been judged not by their words, but by their actions. As communists, we will do everything to make sure that war never again starts on German territory, that pan-Germanic visions may never threaten peace. In firm alliance with the USSR and with the other fraternal socialist states, the GDR will engage all its forces, also in the future, to implement the peace policy of the socialist community.

Dear comrades, the best sons of our nations, Ernest Thelmann, Wilhelm Pieck, and Klement Gottwald fought and worked for noble ideas which have become reality under socialism. The bond of fraternal friendship between our parties, states, and nations in the past years has strengthened even more in recent years. Contributing toward this, to a great extent, are the regular meetings of general secretaries of the Central Committees of our parties, Comrades Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak. We have in time oriented our close cooperation in all spheres toward new, higher demands. Implementation of long-term programs of cooperation development in the sphere of science, technology, and production between the GDR and the USSR, the GDR and CSSR and the other fraternal countries up to the year 2000 will enable us, by joint progress, to step up our forces and cope even more rapidly with scientific-technological progress. Whether we have to solve tasks now or in the future, the basic prerequisite and guarantee of our joint progress is always the close militant bond of our parties, resting on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Dear Comrades, I would like to assure you from the platform of this congress that our party will follow this path also in the future, that it will follow the path of mutual trust and cooperation of the fraternal community and socialist internationalism.

Dear comrades, in a few days, the 11th SED Congress will also start its work. The focal point of the deliberations will be safeguarding the further dynamic growth of the economy by means of great intensification. It is on this basis that we will continue on a well-tried course of connecting economic and social policies. The relationship of firm trust between the party and the people, the all-round initiative of the working people of the GDR in the preparation of our 11th congress has led toward a significant growth in all spheres of social life. By the end of February this year, the national income increased by 4 percent in comparison with the same period last year, and labor productivity increased by 8.3 percent. Expenditure for each M100 of the goods production fell by 2 percent. Agriculture fulfilled and overfulfilled the state procurement plans for animal produce. In all branches of the national economy efforts are being concentrated more and more on establishing key modern technologies which substantially accelerate further economic growth. Good prerequisites have been created so that we may advance boldly in forming an advanced socialist society in close alliance with the USSR, with all the states of our community, and with the forces of peace and socialism.

Dear Comrades, our participation in this congress affirms our conviction that its conclusions will open a new, significant stage of social development of the CSSR. In fulfilling these tasks, we wish you, dear comrade delegates, as well as all Czechoslovak communists and working people, great successes. Long live the indestructible combat community of the SED and the CPCZ, the firm friendship and fraternal alliance of our states and peoples, long live the struggle for socialism and peace. [applause]

## LCY Message

LD271927 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1159 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Communists are ready to further develop Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation on the principles of equality, independence, autonomy, and mutual respect and understanding. This is emphasized, among other things, in a message from a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, currently underway in Prague. The message also says that Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations and cooperation are successful and stable.

It also notes that Yugoslav Communists are to hold their congress shortly, at which they will reaffirm their fundamental principles and values -- independence, nonalignment, the equality of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities, self-management and the continual democratization of social relations.

The part of the message relating to the international situation underscores the need for constant efforts to reduce the danger of war and intervention, and says that these endeavours are most fully expressed in the policy of nonalignment, to which Yugoslavia has a deep and lasting commitment.

The movement and policy of nonalignment are today the most important factors for progressive changes and in the struggle against political and economic domination in any form, the message says. It also expresses the conviction that these aims are common to all peaceful, progressive and democratic forces.

PRAGUE REPORTS SOLOMENTSEV, DELEGATION DEPARTURE

LD281707 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU which attended the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague left for the Soviet Union this afternoon.

The delegation was led by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Control Committee. Other members of the delegation were: Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Boris Pugo, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia; Vladimir Chicherov, member of the Central Committee and team leader of the Leningrad Iron Works; and Viktor Lomakin, member of the Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

The distinguished guests were seen off at Ruzyne airport in Prague by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS DEPART

LD282257/LD291150/LD311341 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of delegation departures from the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague broadcast by Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak on the 28th, 29th and 31st of March. Times of broadcasts appear in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 March

The delegation from the LCY headed by Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee departed today. This delegation was seen off by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. (2100 GMT)

29 March

The delegation of the Communist Party of Romania, headed by Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and the delegation of the Korean Worker's Party, headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Central Committee Politburo, vice-president of the DPRK, left this morning. The guests were seen off at Ruzyne airport in Prague by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee. (1100 GMT)

31 March

The delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Cambodia, headed by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly; and the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and minister of communications, departed Prague today. At Ruzyne Airport the guests were seen off by Miloslav Dockal, member of CPCZ Central Committee and head of a department of the party's Central Committee, and other officials. (1300 GMT)

Further Departures

LD281618 Prague CTK in English 1526 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- Further delegations of fraternal parties to the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress left Prague this afternoon.

They included a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by member of its Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Assembly Stanko Todorov, a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by member of its Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretary Warner Felfe, and a delegation of the Polish United Workers party led by member of its Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski.

The guests were seen off by Presidium members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Alois Indra, Milos Jakes and Jozef Lenart.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS GREETS CONGRESS

LD232330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] The Central Council of Trade Unions has sent a letter to the 17th CPCZ Congress which greets, on behalf of the 7.5 million members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] the delegates to the congress and wishes full success to its deliberations. It says that scores of thousands of labor collectives adopted valuable socialist pledges on the occasion of the 17th party congress and the 65th anniversary of its foundation.

In the interest of speeding up social economic development of the society, the trade union initiative is mainly focused on lowering material expenditure by .5 percent, increasing labor productivity by 1 percent, and substantial increase in the quality of production. This initiative of other Central Council of Trade Unions is connected in a number of enterprises with the reply to the appeal of other Prague City party organizations and Prague enterprises, aimed at joining science with production, modernization and creative effort of collectives for fulfilling the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The Central Council of Trade Unions expressed conviction in the letter that the 17th CPCZ Congress will adopt conclusions whose implementation will mean a further qualitative step toward building an advanced socialist society. It fully supports the intentions set out in the draft main guidelines of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for 1986-1990 and prospects up to 2000. It stresses the co-responsibility of the trade unions of satisfying material and cultural interests of the working people and for further improving the life of the society. It pointed to the significance of education of the young generation in the period of preparation of training for their vocations, as well as during the employment process. It stressed that the members of the RTUM unanimously support the foreign policy of the CPCZ and our state, and fully identify with the peace program contained in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev.

In the conclusion of its letter, the Central Council of Trade Unions expressed unanimous trust of trade unionists in the general line of the of the CPCZ and full support to its policy. It gave assurance that the RTUM will continue to support the CPCZ and actively contribute toward fulfilling the tasks of its 17th Congress.

U.S. AVOIDS REPLY ON INTERMEDIATE SUMMIT

LD300937 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Elmer Csak commentary from the 7 Days of 5 Continents program]

[Text] The U.S. President has briefly and decisively rejected Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposals. In California, where Ronald Reagan is spending his Easter vacation, they gave an official response to the Moscow initiatives late yesterday afternoon, local time. According to the statement, the United States continues to oppose the moratorium on nuclear weapons because, they say, nuclear weapons continue to be necessary for the deterrence of the agressor and the maintenance of peace. On the U.S. side, therefore, they wish to continue the nuclear tests; in place of the moratorium the statement once again extended an invitation to Soviet experts to witness a nuclear explosion in April in Nevada. As is well known, on the Soviet side this would mean the legalization of weapons testing. The rejection of a European summit, in its formulation, is not very categoric, although its essence is nevertheless "no".

The U.S. Government statement recalls the Geneva agreement, according to which Mikhail Gorbachev is expected to visit Washington, and does not give a substantive reply to the idea of an intermediate summit meeting. Analyzing Washington's negative stance, Paul Warnke, the expert from the SALT talks, points out that the attitude of the Reagan administration is leading to the development of a new generation of nuclear weapons and further increases the danger of war. On the other hand, an unnamed member of the government has made a remark to the effect that the President no longer insists on the holding of a summit this year. The economic indicators are good and Reagans popularity figures simply do not require him to make any improvement in the state of Soviet-U.S. relations.

LOGINOV CONFIRMS GORBACHEV'S UPCOMING VISIT

LD311856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Report by Correspondent Jozsef Barat]

[Text] Among Mikhail Gorbachev's upcoming trips this year only one can be viewed as certain now -- the CPSU general secretary will visit Budapest and will participate in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session due to take place there in the near future.

Vadim Loginov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, said this in response to a question from Budapest Radio's correspondent at his briefing held especially for Hungarian journalists accredited to Moscow.

The meetings among socialist country leaders have played no small role in developing the Soviet Union's stance to ease international tension, as well as the so-called Gorbachev proposals, said Deputy Foreign Minister Loginov. Then, he expressed his hope that the Hungarian capital might be the venue of new initiatives of major importance. The Budapest period, as Vadim Loginov described it, hopefully will be characterized by wide international reaction.

Then, the high-ranking Soviet diplomat said that so far an official U.S. response had not arrived to the CPSU general secretary's proposal delivered on Saturday evening, that he and President Reagan meet and discuss issues related to the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet moratorium will expire right now, this evening, and the first White House reactions are negative. Some hope comes from the fact that wide circles of U.S. public opinion, including the majority of members in the House of Representatives, are in favor of an agreement with the Soviet Union.

Along with the experiences of other friendly countries, the Soviet Union follows with great attention Hungary's results in building socialism, said the deputy foreign minister. Hungary's successes are convincing and it is worthwhile for all those who question whether socialism can successfully accomplish the tasks facing it. It is worthwhile to say here that PRAVDA, the central paper of the CPSU, has published in its issue today an analytical article on Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation. The article "Time Presses" outlines the results of electronic-microelectronic cooperation to the readers and urges the quickest possible founding of joint enterprises.

QUALITY, STYLE OF RADIO NEWS COVERAGE EXAMINED

LD222056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2130 GMT 21 Mar 86

["Here Is the News" program with news editors Evelyn Forro and Ivan Bedoe]

[Excerpts] [Forro] This sentence, here is the news, can be heard 36 times a day on Hungarian radio. As a news editor, I was interested in what this most important program is like.

Ivan Bedoe is duty editor of the newsroom. As colleagues, we have often discussed what the news bulletins are like; after all, we work with them day after day. Once you told me that you thought that the information about international affairs had not led to a commensurate rise in the standard of home news. What did you mean by this?

[Bedoe] We are already providing a tremendous amount of information about what is happening abroad. Occasionally, listeners will even phone in to say that we report mine disasters in New Zealand, relate events about the Philippines, South Africa and so on, but we do not talk about -- and then they mention some topical event at home, which might be a genuine event that we have not spoken much about, or just a rumor about which the listener would like to know whether it is true or not. There is a large difference here.

[Forro] Why is it that these news items are missing? After all, the West German radio, Radio Moscow, and the BBC, which counts as the classic radio service, all rely mainly on domestic news. We, on the other hand, report mainly foreign news. Is this because we are a small country?

[Bedoe] This is certainly one of the reasons. In a large country domestic events are more important and there are more of them, and people are less interested in the outside world. The other reason is that there are many events at home which we do not regard as news. There are matters of no great significance which people are very interested in.

Let me give an example from the recent past: one evening I was the presenter of the Evening Magazine program: For several days afterwards people kept bringing up one of the topics we dealt with, saying how interesting they had found it and how glad they were that we had dealt with it. What was the topic? It was the fact that the trolley buses give a very bumpy ride.

[Forro] People are really not interested in protocol events, only if we can say something that goes beyond mere protocol; that is, more than just saying that such and such a session was held and so and so spoke. People are only interested if something was said at the event in question and if it is reported.

[Bedoe] Yes, the protocol aspects really do not tell very much to anyone, and it is only now that we are beginning to provide information on the substance of these matters. In recent years, our news bulletins, as well as the newspapers, have been reporting on the sessions of, let us say, the various committees of the National Assembly. Earlier, such matters were not published.

[Forro] Rather, all that was said was that a session had been held.

[Bedoe] Without, however, actually saying what happened at the session. In this sense there is politics in Hungary as well, politics that can be talked about. For example: Obviously many people would be interested in the preparations for the new health service act, which is now under way. This is both politics and something that people are interested in. So we could also speak more about domestic affairs, but somehow we have not yet found a way of ensuring that it should be interesting, as well as important.

[Forro] I know that it is very difficult to provide an objective evaluation, particularly if one is working on the inside. But what are our news bulletins like?

[Bedoe] We are correct, but this means that we are also rather serious. We are endeavoring, as we must, to say what has happened in a factual, objective manner. It is well-known that the news is no place for personal views, commentary-like elements. That is another genre. But we could probably phrase our material in a less cumbersome way; we could make it lighter and more interesting. We are also rather frightened of broadcasting colorful, entertaining news stories. We are very rigidly keeping ourselves to the view that political news is news: a coup in some faraway place, a disaster somewhere in the world, is given preference over some far less important but entertaining story, such as, for example, that in Thailand a monkey has been given a life sentence. This is clearly not as important as, say, a coup in Burundi. But we must serve the listener to the extent of broadcasting stories which interest him. Naturally, we must ensure that the political significance of the news is not lessened, but I think this could be done.

[Forro] Do news bulletins have to differ in accordance with whether they are broadcast on the main channel, Kossuth, or on Petofi, which has more music and lighter programs?

[Bedoe] We are endeavoring to achieve such a differentiation, but have not yet fully succeeded in doing so. The new bulletin on Kossuth at 2200 [2100 GMT] has been for a great many years the most comprehensive news bulletin of the day, it is also the longest. The only programs that are longer are the chronicle and magazine programs.

In this bulletin we try to give, in detail, the largest number of news items that were important that day. This is something that the listeners are obviously aware of, people know that this is the news bulletin that provides the most detailed information.

On Radio Petofi, where increasingly the short, 3-minute news bulletins are given in the middle of musical numbers, we ought to provide shorter, more interesting new items. Those who listen carefully must have noticed that these brief news bulletins on Radio Petofi now tend to consist of many brief news items and will leave the longer, more detailed news to Radio Kossuth.

## NEW INVESTMENTS SLATED FOR FOOD INDUSTRY

AU261705 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Mar 86 p 1

Correspondent's report: "New Investments for Food Industry Development -- 47 Billions Forints for Technological Modernization in 5 Years -- Storage Area for 1 and 1/2 million Metric Tons of Grain"]

[Text] Improving the domestic food supply and strenghtening international competitiveness require a more flexible product-structure modification and more high-standard processed and modern packaged food from the Hungarian food processing industry. In order to fulfill these requirements, new technologies and modern installations are needed; all the more since, compared to the previous plan period, development has slowed down and investments worth only a total of 39.5 billion forints could be implemented in the food industry, almost 12 billion forints less than in the 1976-80 period.

Taking all this into consideration, the food sector's development possibilities in the current period will increase by more than 7 billion forints compared to the previous 5 years, and the food industry will be able to allocate a total of 47 billion forints for investments in 5 years. This year the food sector is able to implement development projects worth 8.8 billion forints.

The aim is to make sure that the food processing industry develops in harmony with agricultural production. In the current 5-year plan, priority continues to be given to profit making investments with a quick return that produce exportable goods, as well as to development projects that contribute to reducing costs and to savings.

The greatest proportion of investments will be carried out in the grain industry. According to the plan, a storage facility capable of holding 1.5 million metric tons of grain will be constructed in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The great amount of exports, however, also make necessary the construction of naval and road loading facilities and the modernization of the existing stock of vehicles, too. In order to improve the domestic supply, possibilities are also now open for the reconstruction of extremely run-down mills and mixing plants.

The modernization of the meat industry can continue in the current 5-year plan with an approximately 9 billion forint budget. As a result of development, the processing level, quality, and packaging of meat industry products will considerably improve.

The investments have already started. The first large credit agreement has already been signed: eight meat industry enterprises took a credit of almost 1 billion forints to be able to carry out the necessary development projects as soon as possible. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan [as published] deep-freeze storage areas with a total capacity of 13,000 metric tons will be built in the meat industry, and the slaughtering, cutting, processing, and packaging capacities will be considerably developed. Production of poultry for slaughter will increase by 17 percent and the processing industry will also be adjusted to this increase. Therefore, new cutting, classifying, and packaging machines are installed in almost every processing plant and the refrigeration and storage facilities are strongly expanded.

The creditor contracts for the development of the stock of exportable goods in the vegetable oil industry were signed last year. Within the framework of this agreement reconstruction work will be carried out in six plants of the sector which will result in an annual 160,000-metric-ton increase in processing capacity and in an increase of capitalist exports through new possibilities for the production of refined edible oil. By putting new bottling machines into operation, the sector will be also able to adjust to the increased domestic demand.

The milk industry is planning to expand the production of long-life milk and to develop ultrafiltration processing capacities. As a result of these investments, the industry is able to produce 75 million liters of long-life milk a year.

The canning industry is planning to introduce the most developed canning systems and, at the same time, a great task involves carrying out investments in packaging and in storage facilities for finished products. The task of the refrigeration industry is to reconstruct the worn-out refrigeration facilities; the task of the distilling industry is to develop the production of starch, biological vinegar, and yeast, and to introduce technologies that promote the production of quality wines; and the task of the beer industry is to accelerate the reconstruction investments in harmony with the increase in consumption and the reduction of imports.

NEMETH, DELEGATION RETURN FROM CPCZ CONGRESS

LD290949 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Karoly Nemeth has returned home from Prague. The Party deputy general secretary headed the MSZMP delegation at the 17th CPCZ Congress.

CARDINAL GLEMP CRITICIZES COMMUNISM IN LETTER

LD311437 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] A news item now from Warsaw in Poland: In a pastoral letter read out in all Polish churches yesterday, Cardinal Josef Glemp criticized the official communist ideology for fighting against Catholic principles and hindering the nation's moral renewal. The cardinal-primate expressed concern that despite the church's efforts, there has been a spread of alcoholism, divorce, abortion and dishonesty to work among Poles. Cardinal Glemp criticized in particular a 1956 law legalizing abortions in Poland, calling it disrespecting life. Although about 90 percent of Poland's 37 million people are Roman Catholics, more than 500,000 abortions were performed in the country last year.

On Easter Sunday, Cardinal Glemp himself celebrated mass at Warsaw's St John's Cathedral. In his sermon he spoke out against the nuclear arms race and environmental pollution, which, he said, were threatening the existence of the whole family of mankind.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KADAR VISIT DETERMINED BY TIMING

LD282124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski commentary]

[Text] Brief, working, and thus modest in protocol, mutual visits by leaders of Poland and Hungary have already become a tradition. Wojciech Jaruzelski's last visit to Hungary was of such a nature and such is the forecast for the visit by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Each summit of this kind is an event of great political significance, first and foremost as an impetus for the development of fraternal relations linking the parties, states, and peoples. The facts that we belong to the socialist community, that Poland and Hungary cooperate closely within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, that we share common social system assumptions and aims -- these facts determine the nature of our links, makes the traditional friendship between the two nations have lasting value, and ensures that the multifaceted Polish-Hungarian cooperation will develop in more and more new forms.

The significance of Janos Kadar's visit to Poland, however, is also determined by its timing: the time of the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and its allies, the time when the most important issues of the world are being decided, the issues of peace and security, Thus, we shall follow the course of the visit with even greater interest. Its results will, no doubt serve both countries, as well as all mankind.

Talks Held; Kadar Departs

LD282036 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a friendly working visit to Poland today at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

During the direct talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar discussed key issues of the current stage in socialist construction in Poland and Hungary and exchanged information about preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress and about the fulfillment of resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress. Both statesmen assessed the prospects for comprehensive Polish-Hungarian cooperation.

The most important elements of the situation in Europe and in the world were discussed during plenary proceedings of both delegations. Particular attention was paid to coordinating joint action and to strengthening the economic integration of the socialist community. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar emphasized the great significance of the 27th CPSU Congress, which conducted an in-depth analysis of the state of socialist construction and mapped out the task of decisive acceleration of the socio-economic development of the Soviet Union, and further, effective action to promote disarmament and strengthen peace and international security.

The joint communique appraised highly the comprehensive development of Polish-Hungarian relations to date, which accords with the spirit of the agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. The first secretary of the PZPR Central committee and the general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee stated that the last few years have brought marked progress in the development of Polish-Hungarian economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar expressed their support for the futher, comprehensive development of Polish-Hungarian relations in all spheres, with the conviction that this is in the greatest interest of both parties, states, and nations, and constitutes a significant contribution to the strengthening unity and economic integration of the socialist community.

Both leaders emphasized the will of both parties and states to pursue a common direction in foreign policy, agreed at a conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Committee in Sofia, and in activity to strengthen CEMA as an effective instrument of socialist integration.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary and the MSZMP Central Committee general secretary emphasized that the basic condition for preserving peace in Europe, and for creating a climate for peaceful cooperation, is unconditional respect for the inviolability of territorial and political realities formed as a result of World War II and the postwar development of Europe.

Both leaders stated that the talks, conducted in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of traditional friendship linking our parties, states, and nations, manifested full unanimity of views in all matters discussed. Janos Kadar invited Wojciech Jaruzelski to visit the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The full text of the communique will be published by tomorrow's press.

Janos Kadar arrived at Warsaw's Okecie airport at 1830. A cordial farewell was held with Wojciech Jaruzelski and other members of the PZPR leadership. At 1845 the plane carrying Janos Kadar took off for Budapest.

GDR FARMERS PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 27 MARCH

LD281711 Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 27 -- A delegation of the GDR Democratic Farmers' Party (DED) with its chairman and vice-chairman of the GDR'S Council of State Ernst Mecklenburg arrived here today for a visit of friendship at the invitation from chairman of the United Peasants' Party (UPP) CC and Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

During the talks, the sides highly evaluated the state of bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation linking the nations of Poland and the GDR. The sides expressed a conviction that a joint statement signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker last year creates new inpulses for the deepening and elevating to a higher level the all-round cooperation between both countries and to the further tightening of friendship between the two nations.

Roman Malinowski and Ernst Mecklenburg informed each other about the participation of both parties in the pre-congress campaign for the 10th PUWP Congress and the 11th SED Congress. Much attention was given to social development of rural areas and both parties' responsibility in solving agricultural problems. Chairmen of both parties signed a frame programme of cooperation between the UPP and DBD for the years 1986-1990 and ratified the yearly protocol for 1986. A joint communique was published after the meeting.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD271902 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] A meeting of the National Defense Committee was held today, chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The committee assessed the state of defense preparations and outlined directions for actions aimed at further perfecting the state defense system in 1986-90. The committee reviewed the current international situation, particularly emphasizing the threats resulting from the political and military actions of the United States, which create tensions and hamper progress on the path toward detente and the consolidation of peace.

PAP REFLECTS ON GORBACHEV SPEECH, REACTIONS

LD311937 Warsaw PAP in English 1848 GMT 31 Mar 86

["In Wake of Gorbachev's TV Speech" by PAP journalist]

[TExt] Warsaw, March 31 -- Reflections brought about by Mikhail Gorbachev's TV speech delivered last Saturday arise twofold feelings: Pessimistic ones -- if we consider the gravity of the existing threats and optimistic ones -- if we note that a superpower with the most sophisticated mass destruction means at its disposal is aware of the challenge of our times, and assures us -- through the words of its supreme representative -- that it will not cease to struggle to meet this challenge, and especially to eliminate the main threat, that is nuclear arms.

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech on Soviet TV is both a warning to those who, as if unaware of the consequences of their actions still aim at a further expansion of nuclear armaments and trasferring them into outer space, and an appeal to all the forces which come out in favour of peace and prosperous future for humanity not to give up their efforts and struggle to finally put an end to nuclear armaments.

For every man who, naturally, wants a better future and life free of threats, Washington's stand is incomprehensible, with its immediate rejection of the farthest-reaching proposals put forward by the Soviet side, deeming them openly unfit for U.S. interests. It is being forgotten, at the same time, that the true U.S. interest cannot differ in any way from the interests of the entire mankind. It is high time now for Washington, too, to start thinking in the categories of our times,to understand that the survival of mankind is of supreme importance and links all people regardless of their views, beliefs, ways of thinking and immediate interests.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD282254 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers met. The preliminary draft national socio-economic plan for 1986-90 was examined.

A further improvement in feeding the nation and satisfaction of demand for goods of essential importance for families -- with simultaneous strengthening of market balance, reduction of inflation, improvement in the housing situation, and the development of material base of education -- have been considered as main social objectives. The Council of Ministers also approved a resolution granting pensioners the right to cheap railway fares. The meeting was chaired by Premier Zbigniew Messner.

It has been considered that approval of growth rate of the national income as contained in the draft by 3 to 3.5 percent per annum creates the possibility of ensuring the growth of consumption with simultaneous increase in outlays and investment rate. The achievement of the estimated national income growth demands firm transformation of the economy in the use of intensive factors of management to a much greater degree than to date. About 45 to 50 percent of the growth in national income and 55 percent of the growth in industrial output should be achieved by saving energy and raw materials.

PAP REPORTS PRESS CONFERENCE OF PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD281626 Warsaw PAP in English 0020 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 27: Deputy head of the State Planning Commission Franciszek [Kubiczek] told foreign journalists and representatives of the national press today that economic growth related both to industrial and agricultural production and the building industry had been taking place for three years. Kubiczek stressed that changes in the structure of industrial production were advantageous in these years. Reduction in material consumption of production was attained also thanks to progress in modernizational processes. Expected positive changes in the structure of investments also took place and the share of production investments is rising.

The situation of agriculture and results achieved in the past three years both in vegetable production, animal breeding and purchasing can be deemed as favourable. Poland's participation in the international division of labour deepened. Particularly, the pace of turnover with CMEA states grows and its structure improves. But, last year, the planned volume of turnover with capitalist countries was not implemented. This was chiefly due to the reduced coal exports, limited by the needs of national buyers.

Kubiczek deemed the growth of labour productivity to be worth mentioning. The past three years resulted also in a clear rise in consumption. Wages and old-age pensions exceeded the planned provisions. Normalization of the food market is an important element of shaping the economic situation. The rationing of further foodstuffs was cancelled.

Despite winter, Kubiczek deemed the start of this year to be a good one in the economy. The pace of industrial production is satisfactory. Good reaching of export targets and successful purchasing of farm produce made it possible to increase meat rations in March. The taking of a similiar decision in the next months is under consideration. This does not, of course, mean that the awareness of many threats to the economic development does not exist. They have been analyzed for three years and their analysis submitted to the government has a bearing on many decisions.

Kubiczek said the government and the State Planning Commission will persevere in their efforts to achieve greater effectiveness of initiating the economic reform. Also, such ventures will be undertaken which will somehow force enterprises to more effectively initiate the mechanisms of the economic reform making it possible to reach socio-economic goals.

Now, about 730 economic units have no credit capacities. We are more consistent in enforcing the capacities of enterprises to incur credits. Commissionery boards operate in 32 enterprises and three are getting ready to be closed down or declared bankrupt, Kubiczek said.

He went on to say that common analyses resulted in discovering the possibility of increasing Polish-Soviet commodity turnover by some 5 billion roubles in the years 1986-1990. Poland obtained a credit of 675 million roubles and over 40 million dollars to increase its production capacities and to complete modernization or building of new projects.

A question was also asked about an opinion on the critical assessment by the Council for Housing Questions voiced recently on assumptions of the programme of the State Planning Commission related to housing. Kubiczek answered that the plan for the coming years was an open one. "If we increase effectiveness in the consumption of materials and the used technologies and improve the organization of performance, we can exceed the planned volume of housing construction," he said.

MINISTER ON TECHNICAL STATUS OF FOOD INDUSTRY

PM281000 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 5 Mar 86 p 4

[Interview with Vice Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy Edward Brzostowski by INTERPRESS correspondent Marek Kluczek; date, place not given]

[Text] [Kluczek] Minister, why is it that the abundant fruits of our harvests find it so difficult to reach our tables?

[Brzostowski] What do you mean: difficult!? On the contrary, the only market which functions relatively correctly, with well-stocked shelves in sotes, is the food market. This was demonstrated by last year's abolition of flour, cereals, fats, and sugar rationing. And as regards the meat market, we tend to forget that there is no rationing of lamb, horsemeat, poultry, offal, or precooked meat products. Moreover, we can quote figures: Enterprises belonging to branches of the agriculture and food industry generate 25 percent of the value of sold goods and services provided by the whole industry, and market deliveries of foodstuffs as well as tobacco and beverages constitute as much as 46 percent of total market deliveries.

[Kluczek] An yet we still get overwhelmed by high crops which we cannot manage.

[Brzostowski] That is an altogether different matter, exposing the truth about not so much the volume of market deliveries as the state and condition of the agriculture and food industry. No sector of that industry is capable of coping with any kind of high crops. Take, for example, grain. Its production is growing steadily, but we keep coming up against a shortage of grain drying and storage facilities. When contract purchasing used to yield 4 million metric tons there was no problem. However, today we usually buy about 6 million metric tons of grain. Nor are we prepared for wet harvests. This means we need to build new elevators and grain drying plant, and that is what we are doing already. Last year we installed about a dozen new facilities of that type.

We harvest more than 1 million metric tons of rape, but can only process about 750,000 metric tons. Therefore the industry is also in need of new capital investment. At the moment we are planning to build two new plants serving that sector. A similar situation exists in the cold storage sector. We must build five or six large cold stores for the needs of the meat and fruit and vegetable industry.

[Kluczek] In this case should we not direct more resources into developing the food processing industry rather than invest into production of higher agricultural yields?

[Brzostowski] To develop agricultural production with no processing facilities at one's disposal would clearly make no sense.

In order to increase agricultural market deliveries it is essential to provide adequate processing capacities first, since few agricultural products reach the market without having been processed beforehand. A program for the period until 1990, approved by the government presidium, lists nine sectors of the agriculture and food industry which urgently require expansion if they are to cope with the increasing volume of production and deliveries. These are: grain production and grain milling, dairy production, fat products manufacture, potato production, fruit and vegetable production, fishing, tobacco manufacture, food freezing, and food storage.

[Kluczek] If this program were carried out, it would indeed eliminte the problems suffered by the food processing industry, but we know that the government presidium approved it only as a preplan study for the years 1986 to 1990. Is it, therefore, likely that it will be carried out?

[Brzostowski] We will do everything in our power to meet the demands of the agriculture and food industry, although at the moment a full implementation of the program is questionable. We had been estimating that the capital investment outlays for the needs of our industries during the next 5 years would come to about Z707 billion, whereas the actual plans envisage only Z405 billion. We are of course aware of the shortage of funds for capital expenditure in all branches of the economy. Nevertheless,we have established the absolute minimum of capital expenditure that should be allocated for the modernization and development of the agriculture and food industry. This amounts to Z530-550 billion, including Z126 billion's worth of outlays for investment projects already under construction, and Z220 billion for maintaining the present technical level of the food processing industry. If the planning authorities fail to take that necessary minimum into account it will mean a departure from the earlier political decisions of the Sejm and the government, and result in aggravating our difficulties with the utilization of agricultural crops. Recognizing the gravity of this problem, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has even passed a resolution concerning the completion of the program of modernization and development of the agriculture and food industry.

[Kluczek] But why should the agriculture and food industry be the one selected to benefit from such preferential treatment?

[Brzostowski] The simplest answer would be: Because it produces food. This is, of course, true, but also we somehow fail to recognize that the situation of this very important industry is possibly the worst of all. The state's policy on the provision of food for the population entails subsidizing the industry to the value of about Z340 billion. This means that it has no funds of its own to use for development. Considering the present costs of capital investment projects the food processing sector can only hope to obtain funds from the state budget. However, while the overall growth rate of capital expenditure in the economy is currently 27.6 percent, the corresponding rate for the food economy sector is only slightly in excess of 20 percent. Are we, therefore, asking too much?

[Kluczek] What is going to happen if you only get the planned Z405 billion to manage with the current 5-year period?

[Brzostowski] We will then be restricted to dealing only with the most urgent needs, to patching up holes. We will try to solve some questions, such as developing the food-freezing or the rape-processing sectors, by making hard currency payments in our commodities, that is, paying for processing lines, machinery, and equipment with our own produce. We are currently negotiating such schemes with foreign contractors, who are quite interested in transactions of this kind. However, all these half-measures put together cannot bring about the necessary expansion of the processing capacities of our agriculture and food industry. The disparities between the expanding agricultural production and the existing capacities for its utilization will continue to grow.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

AU292105 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 26 Mar 86 p 6

["To the 17th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] In the name of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend to the delegates to the 17th CPCZ congress, to all communists and working people in the CSSR, most cordial comradely greetings together with a message of warm friendship and solidarity on behalf of the communists and all Romanian people.

The Communists and working people in our country are following with keen interest and sincerely rejoice at the important achievements registered in socialist construction by the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party which will soon celebrate its 65th anniversary since its creation. The sustained increase in material production, the construction of powerful and modern economic units, the CSSR's active participation in the world economic flow, and the development of education, science, and cultural creativity have improved the people's standard of living. On this occasion, we convey warmest congratulations to the communists, the working people, and the friendly Czech people, and we express the conviction that by implementing the decisions the 17th CPCZ congress will adopt, the CSSR will travel a further important stage in building socialism.

We also want to stress with great satisfaction that the relations of traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the CPCZ and between the SR of Romania and the CSSR are developing constantly on the basis of esteem, understanding, and mutual advantage.

A decisive role in the constantly upward evolution of Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation is played by the meetings of our party and state leaders, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak. The relations established between our parties, peoples, and countries and the common interests of Romania and Czechoslovakia as socialist countries constitute a solid basis to intensify and expand bilateral copperation and collaboration at a political, economic, scientific-technical cultural, and other levels to the benefit of our countries and for achieving an active cooperation in the international arena.

At this point, Romania is firmly engaged in implementing a comprehensive program of peaceful construction. On the basis of a modern socialist industry, a vigorous increase in the forces of production, and the fulfillment of the goals of the new agrarian revolution, the country's cultural assets were enriched and the people's standard of living was improved.

In unflinchingly implementing the policy promoted by the RCP -- which will celebrate its 65th anniversary since its creation -- the working people in our country are firmly acting to implement the 13th party congress decisions. The Romanian people, closely united around the Communist Party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are firmly engaged in fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, whose basic goal it is to achieve Romania's transition to a new and higher stage of socioeconomic development in implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist sociey and the country's advance toward communism.

In the current stage of socialist Romania's development, the RCP places special stress on the intensive development of the economy, on the optimal use of all available resources, and on improving the qualitative and technological level of production as a basis for the people's well-being. In conformity with the requirements of an intenvise and balanced development of the Romanian economy, great importance is attached to developing the energy and raw material base and to promoting the newest achievements of science and technology in all areas.

The RCP is acting to constantly perfect the organizational framework and management of society and to constantly develop workers' revolutionary democracy, self-management, and self-administration by broadening the democratic framework for the participation of all working people in formulating and implementing the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy.

A particularly grave and tense situation continues to prevail in the international arena owing to the arms race and especially the nuclear arms race and because of the imperialist policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states. This increases the danger for a new world war that would turn into a nuclear catastrophe with the most serious consequences for the very existence of life on our planet.

At this point, the basic problem in the international arena if preserving peace, halting the arms race, and proceeding to tangible measures for disarmament and for eliminating nuclear weapons.

Socialist Romania hails and supports the initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear weapons and views the program proposed by the USSR on the elimination by the end of this century of the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons as very important. The adoption of a realistic attitude by the United States and its NATO allies would open the road to achieving -- on the basis of proposals by both sides -- appropriate agreements to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and halt the militarization of outer space. At the same time, it is necessary for all states to take firm action to substantially reduce military expenditures, troops, and conventional weapons and to eliminate foreign military bases, and it is necessary to for them to act toward refraining from force in the international arena and toward rapidly solving all disputes and conflicts by negotiations.

In the current international situation "it is a vital necessity -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his speech to the 27th CPSU Congress -- to intensify the united struggle by all peoples and progressive forces everywhere to achieve a new trend in the international arena, disarmament, detente, cooperation, and peace."

Our country is actively struggling to achieve security and cooperation among the Balkan countries and advocates the creation of a denuclearized zone in the Balkans free of chemical weapons. We believe that it is necessary that everything should be done to succewsfully conclude the Stockholm Conference on strengthening trust and on disarmament in Europe and the Vienna negotiations on reducing troops and weapons in the center of our continent and to achieve positive results at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

In its overall foreign policy, Romania is paying particular attention to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. Our country is actively participating in perfecting the activity within CEMA and acts to implement the decisions adopted by the economic summit session and the long-term comprehensive program of scientific-technological cooperation to the benefit of the socioeconomic development of each country. We also act to expand cooperation with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries, and with all countries, irrespective of social system. Our country is consistently struggling to eliminate underdevelopment and achieve a New International Economic Order.

The RCP is carrying out extensive activity to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of full equality and respect for each party's independence and right to formulate its political line and revolutionary tactics and strategy in keeping with the specific conditions in the given country. We believe that efforts must be made to achieve a new type of unity in the common struggle for social progress, for safeguarding mankind's major interests, for peace, security, and national independence, and for cooperation and understanding among peoples.

We extend, dear comrades, wishes for complete success to the progress of the proceedings of the 17th CPCZ congress and wishes for success in implementing the decisions you will adopt to the benefit, prosperity, and happiness of the friendly Czech and Slovak peoples.

RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR TYAZHELNIKOV

AU291408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/3/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on March 29 E.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, upon the latter's request.

A talk was conducted on the occasion which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

PRC JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW VLAJKOVIC

LD311626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dialogue and negotiation are the only real option for solving the key problems of world peace and security, including, of course, development. Yugoslavia has always advocated the solution of these problems in this way. This was stated by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in an interview with Chinese correspondents in Yugoslavia on the eve of his visit to the PRC.

"However, precisely because these are such vital questions, precisely because by their very nature they cannot be mortgaged to the interests of only the big powers and blocs, multilateral fora, and negotations should never be neglected. Only in this way can the interests of the whole international community be expressed and their participation ensured in the process of relaxing tensions and establishing universal detente," the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed.

Having recalled that Yugoslavia welcomed the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva and the renewal of the dialogue between the USSR and the United States as an important step, capable of having a favorable effect on the international atmosphere and international relations as a whole, Vlajkovic stressed: "Even after the Geneva summit, the basic characteristics of the international situation remain the same: bloc rivalry and distrust between the great powers continue to be present, not one of the numerous crisis points has been removed, no progress has been made in north-south dialogue, nor have there been essential steps toward resolving the major problems of development, especially the explosive question of debt."

President Vlajkovic went on to warn that in this International Year of Peace, which symoblically coincides with a quarter of a century of the Nonaligned Movement's existence, the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries will be held in Harare. "It is understandable that in this world situation, expectations are growing of the Nonaligned Movement advocating even more strongly -- on affirmed bases and principles -- the fundamental directions of its action; it is developing precisely in those most vital areas such as peace and security, disarmament, the democratization of international relations, and general world progress," Vlajkovic said.

As one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, and according to the essence of its independent, socialist orientation, Yugoslavia, as hitherto, will be involved decisively in strengthening the movement and policy of nonalignment, in suggesting, from these positions, roads of development; and in finding realistic solutions in the interests of world progress. These goals to which we are bound by the UN Charter overlap completely, the president of the SFRY Presidency said.

At the end of the interview, Radovan Vlajkovic stressed that he attaches particular importance to the forthcoming talks in Beijing with President Li Xiannian and the PRC leadership. He expressed his conviction that on this occasion an impetus would be given to new prospects for the development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and cooperation.

KOSOVO DELEGATION RECEIVED IN MOSCOW BY ARKHIPOV

LD010357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today a delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, headed by President Nedjo Borkovic, ended its official visit to the Dagestan ASSR. Kosovo and Dagestan have established traditional comprehensive cooperation. On this occasion as well, the guests and their hosts held talks on expanding cooperation.

Both sides judged that there were still many opportunities for this and that they would be validated within the framework of existing cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR.

In Moscow today, the delegation of the Kosovo Executive Council was received by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who, on this occasion, was acquainted with the results of the talks the guests held in Dagestan. Earlier, Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and members of the delegation held talks with Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs. The visit of the Kosovo delegation to the Soviet Union was thus concluded.

This evening, Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to Moscow, gave an official dinner in honor of the delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and their Moscow hosts. The dinner was also attended by Vasiliy Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs, and other high-ranking officials of the RSFSR. The delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will return to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

KURTESI HOLDS TALKS WITH CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

LD311245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Official talks began this morning in the Palace of the Federation between a delegation of the Yugoslav Assembly and Canadian parliamentarians, led by Ilijaz Kurtesi and John Bosley. In the talks both sides stressed that relations between Yugoslavia and Canada are developing favorably and that contacts have been intensified at various levels. Both sides believe, however, that in economic and in some other fields, there is still room for improvement in cooperation.

Ilijaz Kurtesi stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to relations with Canada. A significant factor and bond in mutual relations are the Yugoslav emigrants in Canada, of which there are about 300,000. Kurtesi recalled that in Canada there are also terrorist groups of hostile emigrants. The Canadian authorities have taken certain steps in crushing their terrorist activities, Kurtesi said, and he expressed the hope that in the future the Canadian authorities would be even more effective in quelling the anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity of hostile emigrants.

The president of the SFRY Assembly briefed the guests on the internal development of Yugoslavia and activities in the international arena. He noted the serious international political and economic situation and recalled that the nonaligned countries would discuss all these questions at the forthcoming summit meeting in Harare.

The speaker of the Canadian House of Commons briefed his host on the basic characteristics of the Canadian political and parliamentary system. With respect to international questions, he said that Canada is advocating North-South dialogue and the strengthening of detente. Yugoslav-Canadian parliamentary talks continue tomorrow.

ELECTORAL CONFERENCE ELECTS LCY CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD312015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The favorable political atmosphere created during the discussions of the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum was not exploited in the best way in the basic party organization in the federation. Too much political sense and responsibility was lacking in their own ranks, especially in the leadership, for there to be improvement in the federal administration, it was stressed at today's electoral conference of basic LC organizations in the federation.

This assessment does not apply to all the basic party oganizations, especially those which have seriously tackled the tasks set them and "undermined" the environment in which they are operating. An argument in favor this thesis is the fact that in recent months a number of ideopolitical measures have been declared and there have also been more expulsions from the LCY than in previous periods. It was stressed at the conference however, that organizations where "nothing happens" are not a rarity either; bureaucratic and monopolistic positions are not changing, and it is not a rarity that individual styles of "unity" in management and political relations are realized and tolerated, Srecko Medic, secretary of the presidium of the basic LC Organizations Committee in the federation, stressed in his introductory address.

In a lengthy discussion, it was stressed that little had been done to transform the federal administration and in numerous areas most attention continued to be given to departmental interests. The federal administration also failed to free iteslf of the complex of "duty culprits" because of slowness in decisionmaking at the federation level and also for fear of being accused of behaving in a bureaucratic and unitarist way.

Delegates at the conference elected seven delegates for the 13th LCY Congress Danjela Korica, Bosa Neneadic, Milutin Marinkovic, Djure Bilbija, Zdravka Marjanovic-Prosic, Marko Kosin and Mihailo Saranovic. About 15,000 communists in the federal administration proposed 124 candidates and the nomination commission reduced this list to 13 candidates.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MEMBERSHIP

LD311959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The number of members in the future LCY Central Committee will remain the same, 165. The decision was passed by the OCY Central Committee, which resumed its 27th session this afternoon. As was reported before, at one of its previous sessions, the LCY Central Committee adopted the decision reducing the number of members of the new LCY Central Committee to 129.

The issue of the number of members in the future LCY Central Committee was raised again by the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee during the first part of the 27th LCY entral Committee session held last Friday. On that occasion, the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC noted that the initiative for reducing the number of members of the top party body was set in motion at the start of precongress preparations when the possibility of constituting a conference as the LCY body was also suggested. In view of the fact that the LCY draft statute does not envisage the establishment of a conference as the LCY organ, the decision to increase the number of members in the LCY Central Committee will enable, above, all, more young people and workers to be elected as its members.

The initiative by the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee provoked an extensive discussion during this afternoon's session. A great number of arguments for and against the initiative were put forward. Both kinds of argument were characterized by the view that the number of members in the LCY Central Committee was of no crucial importance for the implementation of its social role. However, because the established criteria on social, class, national, and age composition must be respected when electing members of the Central Committee, the overwhelming view was that the greater the number of members of the LCY Central Committee, the easier it would be to achieve this.

Under the decision adopted today, each of the republican LC's will have 20 representatives in the LCY Central Committee while each of the provincial LC's and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army will have 15 members.

INFORMATION MEDIA CONFERENCE HELD IN LCY PRESIDIUM

LD311857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- A meeting was held in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee with members of the presidiums and executive secretaries of the central and provincial LC Committees who are responsible for information and propaganda activities. The meeting also was attended by representatives of the SAWPY Federal Conference; the LCY committee in the Yugoslav People's Army; the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Federal Secretariat for Information; and editors in chief of TANJUG, BORBA and KOMUNIST.

During the meeting, presided over by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, current trends in public information and the immediate tasks facing the public information media during preparations for the 13th LCY congress were discussed. The introductory report was submitted by Marko Lolic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The members of the central and provincial LC presidiums and the executive secretaries gave their opinion of the situation in the public information media in the republics and provinces and explained the measures and activities taken in this regard.

It was stressed that the activity by the majority of the sectors in the public information media reflects LCY efforts designed to provide insight into and to resolve the main social problems and tasks and both the LCY's and all society's specific work and activity in the search for solutions to major issues of future socialist development on the basis of self-management, of the realization of the LCY's leading role, and the consolidation of its ideological and action unity. Despite the intensified involvement on the part of the majority of editorial boards, however, there are still cases of opportunistic bahavior, ideological neutrality, sensationalism, and even of publishing unacceptable messages and views opposed to the ideology and policy of the LCY. Although their number is negligible, these negative tendencies can be very obstrusive, malicious, and provocative in character, and, as a rule, appear in some of the tabloids, magazines, literary and youth papers, as well as in some other forms of information media. They often have a negative effect on our public. The LCY leaderships and organizations cannot afford to assume an indifferent attitude toward these antisocialist pressures, it was said. These phenomena must be explained by producing valid arguments, while in the localities where they appear necessary, ideopolitical measures must be taken to establish the responsibility and carry out differentiation.

During the meeting, some specific examples of such mistakes were given and a warning made to the effect that the situation in the public information sphere is largely affected by circumstances and relations within society and within the LCY, in particular. But it was said that they cannot be used to justify obvious mistakes in editorial policy because, for their part, the public information media have the duty to contribute to the unity and power of the LCY's ideological front and to the comprehensive social action which aims to overcome difficulties and further consolidate the course of socialist development on the basis of self-management.

It was stressed that during the next period it is necessary to continue with and broaden the political action of the information media in line with the conclusions adopted at the 6th session of the LCY Central Committee and the tasks outlined in the platform for the preparation of the congress. It is of particular importance, it was stressed, that members of the LCY and all citizens are informed about the causes of the present situation and about the possible ways out of the crisis; that positive results are emphasized; that efforts are made aimed at finding solutions to the outstanding issues of the political and economic system; that confidence in our own resources is promoted and that a decisive battle begins at the wide self-managing front.

It was stressed in this connection that the public information media should act as a creative and committed factor in democratic and meaningful preparation for the congress by informing the public about the draft documents and by reporting communists' and working people's original views about the documents. All this calls for the heightened responsibility of the source of the information, of the editorial boards and journalists and for a resolute action in order to eliminate shortcomings, abuses, and mistakes in the public information media which, it was stressed, should constitute an important part of the political system of socialist democracy of self-management.

EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTS OPEN FOR PUBLIC DEBATE

LD311336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The drafts of four individual congress resolutions have been sent for public debate this week. These are documents dealing with the tasks of the League of Communists in the sphere of education and upbringing, cultural creativity, in realizing of the platform on Kosovo, and realization of the social position of the younger generation. Ratified at the last session of the LCY Central Committee, they should soon be available to the public.

The general impression is that the individual congress resolutions are much closer to the demands of members and the original intentions of the authors of these documents; that they should be written briefly and concisely and be clear in style and language. Each of the resolutions, just five or six pages long, speaks in very specific terms of the tasks of the LC in these spheres.

The first resolution on the LCY's struggle to realize ideological bases and to enhance the quality of the socialist self-managing transformation of education and upbringing, underlines that these spheres are unavoidable factors in implementing the development of strategy of our society and its class-based socialist self-management content. It is impossible to implement the long-term economic stabilization program, the strategy of scientific and technological development of the country, and on that basis to ensure more efficient involvement in the international distribution of labor, without the ability of each person and of society as a whole to master fresh knowledge and make the optimum use of the achievements of science and culture.

Proceeding from this, the authors of the draft resolution emphasize communists' obligation to wage a determined struggle to involve all social protagonists in establishing a structure, content and organization of education and upbringing such as will accord with the general demands of the scientific and technological revolution and the accelerated development of productive forces and socialist self-managing production relations. On these bases, there is a need for more consistent realization of the social guidelines in developing flexible and modern forms and ways of vocational education which will correspond to the needs of associated labor and people's individual capabilities; that is, to the strategy of reliance on one's own resources.

This means, the authors stress, that the existing solutions of the reform of upbringing and education must be improved in a critical manner. The LC requires that measures to implement the transformation of education and upbringing be backed up by professional and scientific knowledge, and that voluntarism, localist, and technocratic pressures should be eradicated. "Workers in associated labor must assume responsibility for education and general cadre reproduction in their organizations, and thereby responsibility for their own future and social security and that of their children as well. Without this, the transformation of education and upbringing cannot progress on the set ideological bases."

In the period ahead attention must be focused upon improving the quality of negotiation and contracting between equal subjects in the free exchange of labor, not only on the extent, quality and price of services but also on the conditions for realizing these. The LC stresses that systemic measures and sociopolitical measures within the free exchange of labor must be implemented to halt the further fall of, and gradually to raise the part played by, education and upbringing in the national income.

The problems of impermissible low incomes of education workers, particularly those in primary and secondary vocational education, must be most rapidly resolved by adequate economic policy measures. All social forces must likewise be involved in improving pupil and student standards. Communists advocate, the draft resolution states, that the standard of pupils and students should depend as directly as possible upon the results attained in learning and studying.

Special obligations await the League of Communists in strengthening the scientific Marxist foundations of the entire process of upbringing and education and in promoting the ideo-educative and cultural function of school and faculty. Communists must become involved more intensively and in a more organized way in matters of ideo-educative work in the ranks of the young, and must train the young better to understand, master, and further develop the values and achievements of the socialist self-managing society. In this way they themselves will be better able successfully to resist those who try to impose an ideology at odds with the program guidelines of the LCY and society. "Of particular importance is unified ideo-educational activity by all social protagonists in forming the views of young people and others, requiring them to understand our past, present, and future and critically exposing the glorification of myths, nationalistic illusions, and unitarist or separatist ideas and behavior."

The authors of the draft resolution stress that the LC will fight in the sphere of upbringing and education, too, against every form of isolationism within the framework of national republic of province, as well as against all forms of unitarism and majoritarianism. Communists, they go on to say, insist on the implementation of the content of the joint program, which has already been adopted for the pre-school, primary, and the joint bases of secondary vocational education, and also upon further improvement and adoption of the joint program content for secondary vocational education and upbringing. Inter-faculty cooperation should be implemented to continue and expand the coordination of teaching plans and programs of unified studies.

The League of Communists will work to enhance the social prestige of the teaching profession and will seek from it, as well as from pupils and students, greater responsibility for the effectiveness of overall upbringing and educational work -- so says the draft resolution on the LCY's struggle to implement the ideological bases and for raising the standard of socialist self-management transformation of upbringing and education.

## SERB NATIONALISM RAISED AT CROATIAN SAWP

AU291919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 86 p 4

[R. Vujatovic report]

[Text] Zagreb, 25 Mar -- Although the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP was mainly characterized by discussions regarding cadre policy, to which three topics on the agenda were devoted, the session was really marked by some statements expressed in connection with the political security situation in the republic and the country.

The introductory information on this theme was presented by Djuro Pesut, acting deputy republican secretary for internal affairs, who pointed out right at the beginning that last year and in the first 3 months of this year there were no serious problems which could have led to the questioning of the stability of security.

Despite the fact that the political security situation is quite good, this does not mean, Pesut warned, that it is not necessary to point out some hostile activities. After he had spoken about some activities of the Croatian nationalists, Pesut pointed to the great danger of Serb nationalism, which is becoming increasingly more organized. In that respect, he mentioned the distribution of the pamphlet "The Proclamation of the Committee for the Equally of the Serbs in Croatia."

Continuing his speech, Pesut particularly warned against the increasingly more organized activity of hostile emigrants who today publish as many as 200 different publications and newspapers. The activity of these emigrants, it was said, has become particularly noticable since the extradition of war criminal Andrija Artukovic. Concluding the discussion on the political security situation in the republic, Marijan Kalanj, president of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP, emphasized the need for more effective activity of all organized forces in our society.

Continuing its work, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP supported the nomination of candidates from the SR of Croatia to the Federal Executive Council as well as the nomination of candidates for the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP in the Sociopolitical Council of the SR of Croatia Assembly. The following candidates are nominated for the Federal Executive Council from this republic: Egon Padovan, Nenad Krekic, Branko Mamula, and Nevenka Neraic-Milivojevic.

MACEDONIAN SAWP ELECTS ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES

LD312014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Skopje, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP, in its capacity as a nominations conference, today held two rounds of voting before approving a list of 60 nominations for delegates to the sociopolitical chamber of the Macedonian Assembly.

During a review of the list there were a lot of sharp retorts. The basic objection was about why the voting list was reduced to only 61 names -- one more than needed for this chamber of the assembly -- out of the total 139 proposed nominations. Originally, 85 of them had been approved and a further 54 additional proposals were received from the municipality. It was stressed in a very lively debate that there were not enough women (only 16 percent) and that there were too many (over half) "professional" politicians, some of whom had been "knocking around" for years, even decades, in fora. It was likewise stressed that there was no assessment concerning the work of the proposed nominees.

After a discussion lasting many hours, once the list of 61 candidates had been approved, they proceeded to vote. In the first round four candidates -- Jovan Bliznakovski, Dzemail Vejseli, Evzi Memeti, and Servet Saliu -- failed to obtain the required number of votes. About 10 candidates only just scrapped home, virtually as if through "the eye of a needle."

As a result, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP, in accordance with the rules, during the break proposed three new candidates -- Tahir Kadri, Afrodita Mimidinovskiy, and Nazife Cazimi -- As many as were needed to make up the 60. In a second round, they then obtained almost all the votes of those present and were approved as nominees for the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Macedonian Assembly.

## 'BITTER DEBATE' ON CANDIDATES FOR KOSOVO LC BODY

AU302014 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 30 Mar 86

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Milisav Milic report on the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee held in Pristina on 25 March]

[Text] The latest session of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo will be remembered primarily for the fact that there was a clear distinction betwen cadres who support changes and a faster pace in the province, and those who support the status quo. Such a clear distinction might not have appeared yet had it not been for a debate on some questions of cadre policy. The generalized wording of the agenda concealed the nomination of candidates for the provincial committee of the LC of Kosovo, Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, and the highest of the LCY. The lists of candidates for the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee passed without difficulties. Excitement started, however, with the establishment of the list of candidates for the LCY Central Committee. At that moment, many known Kosovo politicians could not reconcile themselves to the fact that their names were not on the list. Under cover of the continuity of the revolution, Imer Pulja, Academician Hajredin Hodza, Dzevdet Hamza, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Mazmi Mustafa, and some other politicians who have been leders in Kosovo since the war, proposed one another. Therefore, according to them, the continuity of the revolution would be ensured if they are found in the future LCY Central Committee. Fadilj Hodza and Ilijaz Kurtesi were even surprised that no one talked with them about cadre lists and responsible posts.

Fadilj Hodza, the oldest Kosovo politician, who recently celebrated his 70th birthday and who occupied the highest offices of the province and the Federation, up to vice president of the SFRY Presidency, said, noticeably excited, that he is still strong, and that he is surprised that his name is not on any of the lists. He added that he knew that some LC organizations proposed him. He said that Albanian nationalists and Serb chauvinists are working against him, but he failed to give proof for this statement.

At this session as well, there was a conspicuous support that even frequently controversial Kosovo theoreticians -- Ismail Bajra, Kurtes Salihu, Esat Stavilici -- be put on the list of candidates for the LCY Central Committee. The bitter debate on the list of candidates for the LCY Central Committee was interrupted by Azem Vlasi. He categorically rejected the insinuations that he favors generation sectarianism and warned that members of his generation cannot accept the claim that they are less revolutionary just because they are younger.

This session of the provincial committee has also confirmed that Kosovo also wants a turn in cadre policy. The door has been opened a little to the new people who are not used to peaceful sheltered spots, who do not belong to various clans and well-known Kosovo circles [odaja] and [word indistinct], and have a clear attitude toward Albanian separatism and nationalism. Kosovo candidates for the LCY Central Committee cannot be reproached for a lack of revolutionary experience either, because Ali Sukrija and Sinan Hasani -- revolutionaries who enjoy confidence not only in Kosovo, but also beyond -- are also on the list.

It is also evident that regional representation was also taken into consideration when new leaderships were proposed, because Kosovo leaders have mostly been cadres from Djakovica for as long as 40 years. Most of them were born in Albania and came into our country on the winds of war.

Efforts are exerted now that cadre policy be released from traditionalism, and that the coming people accept the wave of changes that should bring progress. One insists upon capable people who would have a Yugoslav view on the future of the country.

## VOJVODINA PUTS UP CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

AU212051 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 86 p 3

[S. S. report]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 18 Mar -- We have not had such a difficult and uncertain situation before the spring sowing for a long time. The sowing on over 1.1 million hectares in Vojvodina is thereby going to be not only the most expensive so far, but also very uncertain, since the financial position of agriculture and farmers has worsened considerably. Thus, there is not enough money to invest in good quality implementation of agrotechnical measures.

Such an assessment was heard at the session of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium (chaired by Jozef Horvat) during the debate on preparations for the forthcoming spring sowing. The Vojvodina SAWP Conference Presidium extended unanimous support for the Vojvodina Presidium proposal that Jon Srbovan, now member of the FEC, be elected new president of the Vojvodina Executive Council. This proposal was also supported by all communal SAWP Conferences.

The Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium also established the following people as possible new FEC members: Sava Vujkov as candidate for the president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, and Tibor Salma and Zarko Cosic as candidates for members of the new FEC.